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A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY

SAMUEL P. LANGDON ARRESTED ON A MOST SERIOUS CHARGE.

Annie McGrath, Whom He Had Introduced as His Wife, Found Dead in the House Which They Had Occupied Together—Death Said to Have Been Due to Poison—The Stories of the Prisoner and His Servant Conflict.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Samuel P. Langdon is under arrest pending the result of an investigation into the causes that led to the death of Miss Annie McGrath. Langdon is a man of about fifty years of age, and occupies a position of considerable prominence in financial and business circles in Philadelphia and the State. He is President of the United Collieries Companies, a bituminous mining company; President of the Altoona and Phillipsburg connecting railroad, and was formerly President of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad. Besides his connection with these companies, he has other varied interests in the bituminous coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Langdon, about six weeks ago rented a comfortable little house at 2,026 Girard Avenue. The house was furnished in an expensive manner, and then Langdon took up his residence in it, with an exceedingly pretty girl of about eighteen years of age, whom he introduced as his wife. Langdon looks fully his fifty years, and the youth and beauty of the young woman caused the couple to be considerably talked about in the neighborhood. They neither sought nor seemed to wish to make any acquaintances, and they were variously known by their neighbors under the names of McGrath, McDonald, and Langdon. The couple were frequently absent from the house three and four days out of the week, and it was understood that the man had business interests that took him away from the city frequently, and that his wife went with him.

A colored girl named Bertha Stewart was employed as a servant. "Mrs. Langdon" came down to breakfast Sunday morning in her usual good health. At dinner she complained of feeling ill, and later in the afternoon the servant girl heard her moaning in her room on the second floor. Langdon told the servant that there was no occasion to disturb his wife, as she was suffering only from a bilious attack. After this the servant did not go near her mistress's room that day.

Langdon came down stairs with a valise in his hand about 5 P. M. yesterday. He told Bertha that he was going to New-York, and that she need not worry about his wife, who was still suffering from biliousness. He then left the house. Bertha became alarmed at Mrs. Langdon's quiet. Going to the room on the second floor about 8 o'clock, she looked in. "Mrs. Langdon" was lying on the floor, fully dressed. Her feet were crossed, there was a towel over her face, and her attitude was so quiet that Bertha was frightened. She snatched the towel from the girl's face and discovered that her mistress was dead.

A physician was summoned, and he gave it as his opinion that the woman had been dead fully twenty-four hours before he was called in. The police were notified, and from some letters and other things found in the house, they easily learned the identity of the couple.

The girl was the daughter of a pressman on one of the daily papers here. When she was supposed to have been traveling with Langdon, she was really at her father's house. To her parents she had some plausible tale of a situation that required her absences from home, and thus she was enabled to be with Langdon. She was also careful never to appear at her father's house arrayed in the handsome dresses and jewelry with which Langdon supplied her.

Just when and where the girl met Langdon and how long her connection with him has existed, is known only to the man at present.

The revelation of his daughter's deceit and downfall came with a peculiarly terrible shock to her father, for a year or so ago, his son shot and killed his eight-year-old daughter and then committed suicide.

Langdon was placed under arrest this morning. The police are giving out very little information. They refuse to give the charges upon which Langdon was arrested, and simply say that, as he was the last person seen with the girl when she was alive, he is being held to await the Coroner's action.

The detective who arrested Langdon stated that the latter told him that he went to the house Sunday morning and remained all day. He said that the girl was taken sick in the afternoon, but that he had fallen asleep, and did not awake until 11 o'clock Monday morning. He thought the girl was sleeping, and did not disturb her when he left the house. He stopped at a hotel last night, and said he was astonished to read in to-day's papers an account of the girl's death. Beyond this practically but little has been told by the police. They admit that there is no external evidence of violence upon the girl's body, and that the autopsy alone will reveal the cause of her death.

An analysis has been made of the girl's stomach by an expert chemist, but the result is known only to the police. Despite the efforts of the police at concealment, enough leaked out to-night to show pretty conclusively that Miss McGrath was killed by poison. That Langdon watched by the girl during her death agonies is brought to light in rather a peculiar way. Langdon had always been a precise and methodical man, and this trait of his life cropped out even in the face of death, for it is said he made a memorandum of the exact hour of the girl's death. This memorandum is said to have been found upon him.

Samuel P. Langdon is the son of Richard Langdon, who, in his lifetime, was the wealthiest bituminous coal operator in Central Pennsylvania. Samuel Langdon was born in Huntingdon, Penn., and was at first in business in this city with his father, but early in life he branched out in the coal business for himself. When his father died he received a considerable fortune and controlled large coal interests. He organized and incorporated, under the laws of New-Jersey, the United Collieries Company, in 1890. The company had an authorized capital of $250,000.

The plants of the company are situated in Clearfield and Bedford Counties, this State. Langdon was opposed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and some time ago organized and built the Altoona and Phillipsburg Railroad. This road connects with his mines and the Beech Creek Railroad, and gives the product of his collieries an outlet to tidewater over the Reading Railroad. He was also at one time President of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad. Langdon was thought to have lost considerable money in recent years, and his financial standing is said to have been not good recently. He was brought into unpleasant prominence a year or so ago through the wild escapades of his son.

The young man was very extravagant, and his careless use of other people's money landed him in a reformatory. Langdon has a wife, and a grown son and daughter, but he has not lived with his legal wife for some time.

DR. LEVERSON ACQUITTED.

Found Not Guilty of a Breach of the Peace in Denouncing Comstock.

ALBANY, March 24.—Dr. Montague R. Leverson of Port Richmond, charged by Anthony Comstock with a breach of the peace, was to-day acquitted by a jury. The charge grew out of a wordy altercation between the two men about three weeks ago.

The case was called before Recorder Mathews this morning, but, owing to the absence of Comstock, was postponed until 12 o'clock. No trouble was experienced in securing a jury.

Three witnesses were sworn previous to the recess. They were the officer who made the arrest and two railroad employes. They detailed the story of the occurrences in the station, where the alleged offense was committed, describing how, when a crowd had collected, Dr. Leverson had branded Comstock as "the notorious blackmailer, Anthony Comstock, who never earned an honest dollar in his life."

Dr. Leverson depicted the scene at the station. His version of the occurrence did not materially differ from Comstock's, except that he denied having jumped upon a seat in the waiting room and creating a disturbance. He said he did not denounce Comstock loudly as a blackmailer until after the officer had taken him in custody. He had called him a blackmailer, but in an ordinary tone of voice, and had requested him to move on.

The doctor's statement of the case was borne out by the testimony of Dr. Edward B. Foote, Jr., of New-York and Henry E. Hawley of Albany.

Henry George of New-York testified that he had known Dr. Leverson for nineteen years. He pronounced him an honest, honorable, truthful, and peaceable man, and the last man who would provoke a breach of the peace.

Thomas C. Wilson, connected with a New-York newspaper, testified that Comstock's reputation was bad. Asked where he got his information, he said from clubmen, newspaper men, and public men that he had met.

Edward W. Chamberlain, a New-York lawyer, testified that all he ever had heard of Comstock from prominent men he had met and from lawyers showed his reputation was bad. He would not believe him under oath.

Mr. Comstock took the stand. Nothing in particular was brought out on the direct examination. Ex-District Attorney James W. Eaton, counsel for Dr. Leverson, took him in hand, and tried to prove, by running through numerous incidents connected with his career, that he had not always been what he pretended to be. He tried to get him to admit that his picture was in the Rogues' Gallery, at his old home, at Summit, N. J.; that he had abused a boy for annoying him by striking him with a cane, &c. All of these accusations Comstock denied. Numerous questions, based on newspaper clippings affecting Comstock's character, were put to him. He denied everything.

The Rev. Dr. Mears of Albany swore that he had known Comstock for fifteen years and that his character was good. He was an honorable man.

Edwin W. Booth, Secretary of the Albany Young Men's Christian Association, and W. G. Hitchcock, Vice President of Comstock's society, testified to about the same thing. They considered Comstock's character above reproach.

This ended the testimony, and counsel summed up. Mr. Eaton, in his address, roundly denounced Comstock. He said the only thing he was sorry for was that his client, instead of talking to Comstock, had not knocked him down.

Assistant District Attorney Cook followed, and the case was then given to the jury, which to-night returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE FOOD TEST AT MIDDLETOWN.

A New-York Woman Asks to be Taken as a Subject, but Is Refused.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 24.—A Miss Hart of New-York came to Wesleyan this morning, and asked to be allowed to be confined in the calorimeter for ten days. When told that A. W. Smith, a Dartmouth graduate, was making the test, she asked to be allowed to follow him. This was denied.

Smith is an electrical assistant, now at Wesleyan, and will occupy the box at least ten days. His diet is different from that of Dr. Tower, who came out Saturday. His breakfast is oatmeal, 40 grams; milk, 150 grams; bread, 75 grams; butter, 20 grams; sugar, 20 grams; baked beans, 120 grams. His dinner is Humburger steak, 125 grams; mashed potatoes, 100 grams; bread, 75 grams; butter, 25 grams; apples, 125 grams, and his supper, Boston brown bread, 250 grams; milk, 500 grams.

To-day he did not eat all his butter. He is at work on charts, and is enjoying life.

Will Not Meet in San Francisco.

CHICAGO, March 24.—At a meeting to-day of the general officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, called by Miss Willard, it was decided not to hold the next annual convention in San Francisco, although that city had been previously chosen. Among the reasons for the change is the request of the National Suffrage Association that, in view of its own active operations on the Pacific coast this year, the white-ribbon convention should be postponed one year. The convention will probably be held in St. Louis next October or November. A telegram was sent to-day from National Headquarters to Ballington Booth, protesting against the new army wearing a white ribbon as a badge, on the ground that it belonged to the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Anna Dickinson's Case Continued.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 24.—The case of Anna E. Dickinson against Thompson, Oglesby, and others for $100,000 damages for incarceration in an insane asylum was continued by Judge Buffington, in the United States Circuit Court, here to-day. Miss Anna Dickinson was present, and her counsel, J. Aspinwall Hodge of New-York, argued with much fervor and eloquence for an immediate trial. The continuance was allowed, because Susan Dickinson, a sister of Anna, fell on the ice on Sunday and broke her wrist. Susan is the most important witness for the defense, and a local physician thought that her presence at the trial while suffering so much pain might endanger her health.

Mr. Croker Gets $131.77.

A verdict for $131.77 was recovered yesterday, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, by George S. Croker, brother of Richard Croker, against the City of New-York. Croker, who is an assistant clerk in the City Court, sued to recover $1,000 salary, for October, November, and December of 1894, and January, February, and March of 1895. During these months Croker was absent in Europe, and the city refused to pay him salary for the time he was away. He brought suit to recover. He claimed that he was legally entitled to the money, as he was sick, and had permission of the Judges and of the Chief Clerk to go away for a rest.

Two Brothers Probably Drowned.

NEW-MILFORD, Conn., March 24.—George McNally, twenty-three years old, and Edward McNally, his brother, seventeen years old, are supposed to have been swept into the Shepaug River during the flood of Thursday evening while attempting to drive through a fording place on Mallory Brook, in the town of Washington, near where the brook empties into the Shepaug. Their horse was found Sunday some distance down the Shepaug, dead, while spokes belonging to their carriage and a cap and tie belonging to one of the brothers have also been found.

"BAND-WAGON" CAMPAIGN

McKINLEYITES TRYING TO CARRY THE COUNTRY WITH HURRAHS.

Like the Blaine Boomers, They Have Adopted the Policy of Claiming Everything—Like the Blaine Boomers, They May Find Out When the Critical Time Shall Come that Their Man Is Not Wanted—Votes Will Decide, Not Noise.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The McKinley "band-wagon" and "claim-everything" campaign is rushing along much as some of the Blaine canvasses were run in former days. The only present obstacles to its complete success, according to the talk of the boomers, is the fear that the more zealous shouters shall insist that McKinley is absolutely responsible for the tariff bill that was followed by a Republican Waterloo in 1890, and another in 1892, and that the sound-money men of the East and Middle States may get the impression that the Ohio plank on money was made for nobody but the silver men of the far West and Northwest. To be sure the silver men do not think the Ohio plank a good one, and say it is only a repetition of the bunko talk of the National Convention of 1892. But some of them can tell what Mr. McKinley said in private conversation when the bullion bill was in process of construction, and if they do it may add to the hesitation to take McKinley and to adopt a platform that would straddle the money question.

It already is evident that the admirers of Mr. Reed will not depend upon straddling language to secure favor for the Maine candidate. Massachusetts is expected to talk as Reed's supporters in the National Convention will talk. It is not considered probable that New-Jersey will sanction a money utterance so weak or vicious as that adopted in Ohio, but that it will speak in tones as certain as the New-York Republicans have spoken.

But whether the National platform be strong or weak on the money question, McKinley would take the nomination. His ambition is so great, and his willingness to compromise so ready, that he will not let any personal opinion get in the way of his nomination for the Presidency.

The disappearance from the contest for the nomination of Senator Davis of Minnesota is accepted by the McKinley men as much more to their advantage than is to the advantage of Senator Allison. Minnesota is a too near neighbor to Iowa to make Allison a popular candidate there. The Iowa man will be at St. Louis, as he has been at other National Conventions, with Iowa supporting him in a perfunctory way, backed up, possibly, by a few delegates from States so far distant that Allison is with them an idealized person, and not the Allison of the "feline tread." A man so preternaturally without an opinion cannot expect to pick up much where there are several candidates who have followers really attached to them.

The McKinley business is overdone, in the estimation of old Blaine men, who understand what it is to shout for months that a candidate is to win and then go into a convention to see him "laid out cold." The Blaine men never shouted as they did in 1880, and Blaine could only beat Grant, although it was expected by his boomers that he himself would be nominated. In 1884 he "was shouted" into the nomination, but with much more enthusiasm before the convention than has been manifested for Mr. McKinley. Again, in the Spring of 1888, Blaine's followers were sure of a nomination which they could not manage when the convention met.

The noise-making plan was employed in 1892, when Platt and Clarkson tried to name Blaine by shouting. Blaine never had so small a vote in any convention as he received at Minneapolis, and Harrison easily beat Blaine and McKinley for the nomination, although McKinley was under the impression for many distressing minutes that the nomination would be forced upon him by Foraker and an inscrutable Providence.

To those manufacturers who are included in the charges of Senator Chandler a word of advice as to the use of money in securing delegates ought to be regarded as a favor to them. If the "fat" contributors have been led to make donations to secure the election of McKinley delegates, they ought to bear in mind that the expenditure of money now is mere waste of good material. The sort of delegates who need to be bought to-day could be bought just as easily, but not so cheaply, to-morrow or about June 16. If there is anything at all in the political adage that "the honest man is the man who stays bought," it does not find any application at Republican National Conventions. The bought delegate pretty nearly always will vote for the man who buys him last.

So the delegates who are to vote for "McKinley and protection" would be held quite as safe for McKinley if they were bought by his agents in St. Louis as if they were purchased in March in New-York or Massachusetts. To buy them now may subject the opulent manufacturers of whom Mr. Chandler speaks so familiarly to the expense of buying them again, or of seeing them bought off at a low rate by candidates who will pay no regard to McKinley's prior claim upon their loyalty.

FOR McKINLEY, 154 OUT OF 375.

Joseph H. Manley Says Reed Will Gain Steadily Among the Delegates.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Secretary of the National Republican Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Governor of Maine, in reference to the claim that ex-Gov. McKinley of Ohio has already secured a majority of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention:

THE ARLINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1896.

To the Hon. Henry B. Cleaves, Governor of Maine:

My Dear Governor: Including elections held to-day, there have been 375 delegates elected to the National Republican Convention. There are 36 contested cases, which are not given to any candidate, because it is unfair to assume how these cases will be decided, either by the National Committee or the convention.

Of the 375 delegates elected 154 are for McKinley, provided you concede to him the 26 from Indiana and the 18 from Minnesota.

Sixty-four delegates have been elected for Gov. Morton, 19 for Senator Quay, 10 for Senator Cullom, 44 for Senator Allison, and 48 for Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed's strength from now until the convention will steadily increase. I am, sincerely yours, J. H. MANLEY.

Democratic Gains in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, March 24.—The Board of Trustees, which stood 11 to 2 in favor of the Republicans, now stands only 7 to 6. At the charter election to-day the Democrats elected five out of six members of the board.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF USURY.

Melville's Case May Begin a Crusade Against Illegal Money Lenders.

Superintendent Dennett of the Society for the Prevention of Crime caused the arrest yesterday of Jerome B. Melville, a loan broker, of 30 East Fourteenth Street. This, it is said, is the beginning of a crusade on the part of the society against usurers.

According to the complaint, in June last John J. Hogan, a truckman, owning several horses and wagons, went to Melville and borrowed something over $100. A few months later Hogan secured a second, then a third, and finally a fourth loan, aggregating in all $360. Since that time, it is said, Hogan has paid Melville $485, and for which he has the receipt, but, according to the money lender, he is still in debt $170. This latter sum is secured by a chattel mortgage on Hogan's horses, wagons, and household furniture.

When arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, Mr. Melville's counsel asked for an adjournment and also that the defendant in the meantime be paroled in his custody. To this, both Assistant District Attorney McManus, who is assisting Mr. Dennett, as well as Mr. Dennett, objected. They were perfectly willing to allow the request for the adjournment, but thought the defendant should be placed under a bond of at least $1,500. The defendant's counsel pointed out that under the laws now existing usury was only a misdemeanor. Magistrate Wentworth said he thought a bail necessary, particularly when the District Attorney objected to the prisoner being paroled. He then fixed the bond at $500, and set the examination down for Monday, March 30. The defendant waited all afternoon for a bondsman for whom he had sent, but at 5 o'clock, when the Magistrate closed the court and left for home, the expected bondsman had not arrived. Mr. Melville was taken to the Tombs and locked up for the night.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SUED.

Claims for $2,000,000 for Defaulted Interest on Branch Lines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 24.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York today brought two suits in the United States Circuit Court against the Northern Pacific Railway Company for sums aggregating nearly $2,000,000.

The actions are for the recovery of unpaid interest on the bonds of various branch lines, control of which was secured by the Northern Pacific some years ago, with a guarantee of interest on the bonds of each. One of these suits is for $623,160 interest on the bonds of the Northern Pacific and Montana Branch since March 1, 1893. The other suit is for $1,333,143 unpaid interest on the bonds of branch lines in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

SECURED SOME COPPER MINES.

Westinghouse Interests in Control of the Washington Camp Group.

EL PASO, Texas, March 24.—The Westinghouse interests have secured control of the Washington Camp group of copper mines in Pima County, Arizona, the heaviest producing copper properties in the territory, and took possession of the defunct International Copper Smelting Plant in this city to-day. The price paid for the mines is said to be $70,000, but developing will make them worth very much more than that sum.

A well-founded rumor is that a new smelter of six or eight stacks will be erected by the Westinghouse Company at this central point, and an extensive industry inaugurated to supply the Westinghouse Company with copper for manufacturing purposes. The copper is of the very best.

Farm Machine Makers Assign.

AKRON, Ohio, March 24.—J. F. Selberling & Co., manufacturers of the Empire mowers, reapers, and binders, filed a deed of assignment to-night to W. H. Carter. An attachment in favor of the First National Bank of Ravenna, Ohio, precipitated the assignment. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000, while the assets will be considerably in excess of that amount. The company was organized in 1865, and was incorporated in 1884 for $1,000,000. John F. Selberling is President, and F. A. Selberling Secretary and Treasurer. The company was caught in the panic of 1893, and has never fully recovered. The works employ 350 men. Selberling, Miller & Co. of Doylestown, manufacturers of mowers and reapers, will also be affected.

Man and Woman Hurt in a Runaway.

A man, supposed to be Moses Henry, forty years old, of 62 Avenue D, and Miss Marguerite Murphy, twenty-four years old, of 45 Fifth Street were driving on Jerome Avenue last night. At One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street the horse took fright and ran away. On McComb's Dam Bridge, Policeman Francis attempted to stop the horse. It shied, throwing out the occupants. The horse was stopped at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The man and woman were taken to Manhattan Hospital, where it was found that Henry was suffering from a fractured skull and a badly lacerated face. He may die. Miss Murphy was cut about the face and head.

Died After a Bicycle Ride.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—William H. Webster of Connecticut, Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, died suddenly at his home, in this city, last evening, of heart disease. He had attended to his official duties as usual, and at 4 o'clock went home on his bicycle. It is supposed that the sleet and the wind from the north made the riding an overtaxing effort for him, although he did not complain of being fatigued upon reaching home. Prior to his appointment to the Civil Service Commission he was Chief Clerk of the War and Navy Division of the Pension Bureau. He was born at Burlington, Conn., in 1839. He leaves a wife and a daughter. The latter, Mrs. Georgia Mowry, lives in Charleston, S. C.

Alabama's New Cotton Mill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—President Dwight of the Nashua Manufacturing Company of Nashua, N. H., who proposes to erect a cotton mill worth $800,000 on the line of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad in Walker County, reached here yesterday, and joining Superintendent Sullivan of that road and several Walker County capitalists, left for Cordova to select a site for the plant. The mill will be the largest of the kind in Alabama, and will be built at once. The work will begin soon after the site is chosen. The cheapness of fuel with the proximity to the cotton supply were prime causes of the New-Hampshire parties coming to Alabama.

Elevated Brakeman Killed.

Henry Compton, a brakeman employed on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday morning at the Navy Street Station by being crushed between the guard rail and a car which he attempted to board. His body fell to the track, and thence to the street. Compton was twenty-five years old, and lived at 254 Fifth Avenue. He leaves a wife and two children.

Seriously Injured by a Cable Car.

John Gallagher, a dishwasher, employed at 150 Third Avenue, was last evening struck by a Third Avenue cable car and hurled into the gutter, where he lay unconscious until an ambulance took him to Bellevue Hospital. He sustained severe internal injuries and may not recover. The motorman of the car did not stop his car when the man was struck.

A Kansas Town Almost Destroyed.

GYPSUM, Kan., March 24.—A fire which started in a livery stable at noon to-day consumed the greater part of the town. There is no local fire department, and it is feared that the destruction will be complete.

HUNTINGTON'S MAN HUNT

AN OVERANXIOUS PARENT ASKS HELP TO FIND HIS MISSING SON.

Frank E. Armstrong Went a-Courting and Not Returning Home at His Usual Hour His Father, Believing Him to Have Been Murdered, Gathered Friends to Search for His Body in the Snow—All Were Much Disgusted.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 24.—While the majority of Huntingtonians were snugly tucked away in their beds last night, where they had been dulled to sleep by the plaintive moaning of the giant foghorn on Eaton's Neck, which seemed to add to the fury of the prevailing snowstorm, a dozen or more gallant souls were engaged in a man hunt, while an aged mother and father and loving sisters, filled with the gravest apprehensions, watched the night slowly wear away. The missing man was Frank E. Armstrong, who is twenty-six years old and a milk dealer, with many acquaintances.

It was about midnight, when a gay coterie of Huntington's younger element was about to disband for the night, that the elder Mr. Armstrong rushed frantically into the village hostelry, and, in a voice trembling with emotion, informed the men that his son had disappeared and that he feared he had been waylaid and robbed. To the old man's mind, the boy had been murdered, for it was generally known that Frank was in the habit of carrying a considerable sum of money. This was Mrs. Armstrong's theory and also that of all the other members of the family. Mr. Armstrong said that his son had been seen starting for home about 9 o'clock, with a loaf of bread; that he never staid out later than 10 o'clock without telling his mother about it, and that when he failed to put in an appearance at midnight she was sure that something had happened to him.

The night watchman had already been enlisted in the search, and the old man begged every one in the party to join in the hunt for his son. "Ring the fire bell!" shouted Sherwood Scudder, a young man of very excitable temperament. "Get out the people, for, you mark me, the feller's been done up!" Scudder started for the engine house on a run, but he was overtaken by "Stumpy" Roselle, whose better judgment prevailed.

It was decided not to alarm the entire village, and a searching party was organized, under the leadership of Stephen G. Todd. His lieutenants were Charles H. Smith, F. L. Burgess, "Stumpy" Roselle, Scott Edman, Sherwood Scudder, Thomas Keefe, Night Watchman W. J. Sammis, and Jasper Cramer. Accompanied by two bulldogs and provided with lanterns, brooms, and shovels with which to clear the snow, the party sallied forth.

The storm was fierce, and the men were tuckered out after they had spent an hour in searching the highways leading to the Armstrong house, the premises adjoining the barn and outbuildings on the place. The places of the neighbors were also thoroughly searched. Dogs barked, cats mewed, and chickens and ducks squawked and quacked, as in turn they were disturbed, and the whole neighborhood was soon in a bedlam. Shivering white figures which leaned out of uplifted windows to see what was causing all the disturbance were told that Frank Armstrong was missing, and that it was feared he had been murdered.

Men hastily dressed themselves and joined in the search, while women sat about anxiously awaiting their return with the news. The tracks of a man were found in several places in the fresh fallen snow, but they were, in every instance, found to have been made by others who had been out late, as they led the searchers to the respective houses of those who had made them.

An idea struck Dr. Burgess, upon whom the excitement was becoming a strain, about 2 o'clock. He turned to Mr. Armstrong, almost fiercely, and said:

"Say, I'll just bet that son of yours is settin' up with some girl. Don't you know of any girl that he goes to see?"

"It can't be. He wouldn't do it without telling his mother about it. But let me see, he has been going to see Miss Etta Bumstead a little of late, and we might go up there and see if he has been there at all to-night," replied the father.

Accordingly, the Bumstead house was next visited by the entire party. The house was dark, but a vigorous pounding on the front door brought Mr. Bumstead's head out of the window. Miss Etta was aroused, but could give no information as to the whereabouts of Frank Armstrong. Bumstead said he would join the search if it wasn't for getting his feet wet, and slammed the window down with a bang that made the glass rattle.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock "Stumpy" Rosel, who had gone off by himself to make some quiet investigations, was heard yelling in the vicinity of the Armstrong house. "He's found! He's found!" Rosel yelled, and the party made haste to reach the joyful household. Rosel had discovered the missing young man climbing over the fence at the rear of his house.

Frank Armstrong was greatly annoyed by the commotion which had been created over his absence, and thought it a pity if a fellow could not go to see a girl without the whole town being aroused. He refused to give the now thoroughly disgusted searchers any explanation or to express any gratitude to them for the interest which they had manifested in his welfare.

Mr. Armstrong, senior, was profuse in his thanks to his neighbors, and assured them that, now that he knew Frank was interested in the young ladies, he would not be likely to call upon them again for a similar service. The Armstrongs are Brooklyn people who came to Huntington about a year ago. The young man was on his milk route as usual this morning and tried hard to look as though nothing had happened.

Good Prices for Rare Stamps.

The third monthly sale of postage stamps by auction was held by the Walter S. Scott Stamp Company last night in the rooms of the New-York Philatelic Society, 25 Ann Street. The 525 lots disposed of comprised United States, Confederate States, and foreign stamps. The highest price reached was $153, for a ten-cent green Confederate stamp, Nashville, Tenn., on original cover. This stamp had been cut and replaced. The cancellation on the stamp and envelope, however, match perfectly. The total sum realized was $3,500.

A Texas Dry Goods Firm Fails.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 24.—Late this evening Leon and H. Blum, the largest wholesale dry goods house in the State, assigned, naming B. Adoue, a banker, assignee. The failure involves thousands of dollars, but no detailed statement of the assets and the liabilities could be obtained. The failure was caused, it is said, by the stringent times. The firm is the largest mercantile establishment in Texas and is well known in New-York City.

BAYARD AT THE PENSION DINNER.

We Will Tell the Truth Whether We Live or Whether We Have to Die.

LONDON, March 24.—The anniversary dinner of the London General Pension Society was given to-night. Among the guests was Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, who responded to the toast, "Our Kin Beyond the Seas." He remarked upon the strong family likeness of the kin beyond the seas to the people of England. They were, he said, as like as two peas, and they resembled each other in their patriotism and pluck. There was another similarity between them, namely, helping the poor and weak. He was inclined to believe that therein lay the strength of the English-speaking system.

Mr. Bayard dwelt upon the differences of opinion among his own countrymen, and upon the value of individual opinion. He said that since he came to England he had never found occasion to change his tone, and there was nothing he would say here that he would not say at home, and vice versa. [Cheers.]

He did not expect unanimity, and would almost say "God forbid it." A man must not be expected to speak in a tone that would suit everybody. He rejoiced that in the system of government that originated here, and that had been carried beyond the Atlantic, there was something that enabled a man to speak according to his own conscience. [Cheers.] There, too, lay the strength of both countries.

When the time came when a man dare not speak the thoughts swelling within him for the public good, God help the country. He quoted Tennyson voicing this sentiment, and said he believed the poet's words echoed as strongly in the country where he himself was born, and where his best hopes lay, as they did in Great Britain.

In conclusion, Mr. Bayard said: "Herein lies that which shall keep both countries moving onward and upward in the cause of civilization, and we will never suppress the truth for fear of evil consequences. We will tell it, whether we live or whether we have to die."

THE MAYOR'S MYSTERIOUS DINNER.

Would Not Tell Who His Guests at the Metropolitan Club Were.

Mayor Strong gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night to the heads of departments of the City Government. The dinner was given in one of the large private dining rooms. Sixteen covers were laid on a round table, profusely decorated with flowers, which were subsequently sent to the wives of some of the guests. There was no vacant chair at the festive board.

Mayor Strong refused to give the names of the guests for publication. When he was asked to furnish a list of his guests he sent word by one of the servants that "the dinner was a private affair and of no concern to anybody but himself."

It was learned that the Mayor and Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, received the guests.

Among those present were President Roosevelt of the Police Department, President Barker of the Tax Department, President Croft of the Department of Charities, Robert J. Wright, Commissioner of the Corrections Department; President La Grange of the Fire Department, and City Chamberlain McCook.

DEFIES HIS PARTY FRIENDS.

Postmaster O'Farrel Will Not Remove a Republican Assistant.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 24.—The Democrats of this town are aroused over the refusal of Postmaster O'Farrel, who is of their political faith, to remove the Assistant Postmaster, who is a Republican. When Mr. O'Farrel took charge of the office all the removable subordinates were Republicans. The new Postmaster made but one change. Edward H. Whitney, the Assistant Postmaster, was unprotected by civil service law and might have been removed immediately. The Democrats waited patiently for the Postmaster to bestow the position on a member of the City Committee who was anxious to take the position. When the seeker after the position tired of waiting, he approached the Postmaster and wanted to know when Whitney was to be removed. Mr. O'Farrel did not give the questioner any satisfaction. It is not known just what the reply was, but the interview lasted just four minutes. Postmaster O'Farrel says he will retain Whitney no matter how much any one wants the job. He says he knows a good man when he sees one.

COLON LOST NINETY HOUSES.

Distribution of Food to the Sufferers by the Government.

COLON, Colombia, March 24.—The fire which occurred here yesterday destroyed ninety houses. Traffic and transit, which were completely stopped, have been resumed.

The Government authorities and the Panama Railroad Company are distributing food, brought from Panama, to the sufferers, many of whom are without shelter. The Colombian Line steamer Finance will sail for New-York to-morrow.

Sing Sing Charter Election.

SING SING, N. Y., March 24.—At the annual charter election to-day the following were elected: President—William Brandreth, (Dem.;) Trustees—Edwin T. James, (Dem.,) Bernard C. Feeny, (Dem.,) and Albert F. Tompkins, (Dem.;) Collector—Alonzo S. McNeal, (Rep.;) Treasurer—Leonard P. Kipp, (Rep.;) Water Commissioner—Isaac B. Noxon. The Board of Village Trustees will stand politically the same as last year, six Republicans and three Democrats.

Stolen Goods Identified.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 24.—A large quantity of the imported chinaware and bric-à-brac found in the house of Charles H. Soltan on Saturday by secret service men was identified to-day by representatives of several New-York firms. James F. Cisco, the man who accused Soltan of having taken goods from the Public Stores, was present in the station house and aided in unpacking and packing the goods.

Costs Money to Warm Harnell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—Joseph Harnell, forty years old, at 4 o'clock this morning entered a vacant building on Francis Street, and started a fire in the centre of a large room. He laid himself beside it and slept until a policeman discovered the blaze, sent in an alarm of fire, and arrested the incendiary. Harnell said that he was cold, and kindled the fire for the purpose of getting warm.

The Misses Morton Coming East.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 24.—A special car arrived in this city yesterday, carrying the Misses Morton, daughters of Gov. Levi P. Morton of New-York. It is a private car of the Southern Pacific Road. The young ladies have been on a trip to California, chaperoned by Miss Harvey of England, and are now returning East. They will remain in this city until Wednesday.

James Pote, a Veteran, Dead.

James Pote, a former inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, who was arrested in Brooklyn on Feb. 6 for attempted burglary, died at 7 o'clock last evening in the City Hospital, where he had just been removed from Raymond Street Jail.

Arrested for Selling False Teeth.

John Kennedy, a peddler, was arrested at the corner of Mulberry and Houston Streets last night by Acting Captain Groo and locked up. Kennedy had a basket of false teeth, and was making a great deal of noise in trying to dispose of his wares.

MR. PLATT'S GATHERING

Delegates to St. Louis Instructed for Morton.

MR. M'KINLEY NOT WANTED

Republican "Boss" Attacked by Brooklyn Men.

THEIR DEFEAT BY A LARGE MAJORITY

The Ohio Forces Control 109 Members of the Convention and the Platt Men 631.

AN ELASTIC PLATFORM ADOPTED

The Raines Liquor Tax Law Ignored—A Protective Tariff Plank to Suit All Republicans.

Delegates at Large.

THOMAS C. PLATT of Tioga.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New-York.
WARNER MILLER of Herkimer.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH of New-York.

Alternates at Large.

HAMILTON FISH of Putnam.
FRANK S. WITHERBEE of Essex.
C. D. BABCOCK of Monroe.
DANIEL H. McMILLAN of Erie.

Electors at Large.

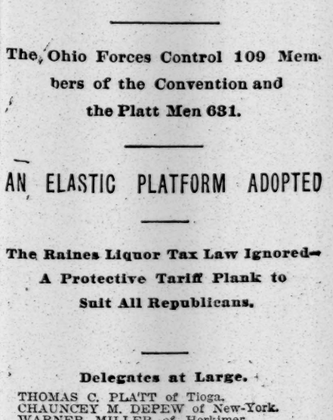
BENJAMIN F. TRACY of Kings.
EDWIN H. BUTLER of Erie.

For Congressional District Electors.

District.	District.
1. Carl S. Bur, Sr.	18. Archibald Rogers.
2. Alexander Robb.	19. James A. Burden.
3. Charles A. Moore.	20. Fred. K. Easton.
4. Robert A. Sharkey.	21. John Sandford.
5. Francis F. Williams.	22. Winslow B. French.
6. William Nason.	23. L. N. Howland.
7. Fred Haldy.	24. George B. Sloan.
8. Nicholas Fish.	25. David H. Burroughs.
9. H. O. Armour.	26. C. M. Dickinson.
10. George B. Deane.	27. Lyman E. Smith.
11. F. J. Drummond.	28. T. H. Wickwire.
12. Henry Burrill.	29. F. D. Sherwood.
13. ——	30. Gilbert R. Travers.
14. ——	31. James G. Cutler.
15. ——	32. Christian Klinck.
16. William L. Warren.	33. George Urban, Jr.
17. Alpheus Potts.	34. ——

Mr. Platt selected his delegates at large to the National Republican Convention yesterday.

The "Big Four" of the party will do duty on that occasion, and they are under instructions to support Gov. Levi P. Morton as their candidate for the Presidency. They stand upon a platform put forth as the political creed on which Gov. Morton will pin his faith, which is for a protective tariff and a single gold standard.



Thomas C. Platt,
Delegate at Large to the St. Louis Convention.

Following a dreary and humdrum attempt to make a Morton love feast out of a "machine" bluff, and as a relief to the dull process of galvanizing the Morton "boom" into activity, there came an exciting scene last night in the convention hall,

Chauncey M. Depew,
Delegate at Large to the St. Louis Convention.

in the Grand Central Palace, which was the most entertaining as well as the most significant incident of the day.

A move was made which had some McKinley sentiment in it. It developed into an anti-Platt demonstration on the part of Kings County. Before it was ended the convention had declared by a vote of 631 to 109 against McKinley for second choice, and Kings County had registered what was construed as an

roll call, and a record was had which will be of value to the politicians hereafter.

Thomas Fitchie's Independence.

Ex-Supervisor Thomas Fitchie of the Fourth District of Kings made the trouble. He made an ineffectual attempt before the Committee on Nominations to substitute the names of Gen. Samuel Thomas and Mayor Jewett of Buffalo for those of Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach as delegates at large. Failing in this, he had the independence to submit this proposition for leaving Mr. Platt at home to Mr. Platt's own convention.

It was like the bursting of a bombshell. To that fact is due all the enthusiasm which was developed for the Governor, for when it appeared that there was McKinley sentiment that was strong enough to make a noise it was necessary to combat it.

A score of McKinley men scattered through the seats of the delegates from Chautauqua, Catteraugus, Erie, and Jefferson Counties began shouting for McKinley. The rest of the convention began shouting for Morton. The Morton men had kept so quiet when the Governor's name had been spoken before that the inference was fairly

Edward Lauterbach.
Delegate at Large to the St. Louis Convention.

drawn that they were at least demonstrating not that they love Morton as a candidate, but that they hate McKinley in that capacity.

The Kings County men knew what was coming. Senator Brush, who was sent to the convention to look after the Greater New-York question if it came up, was at the head of the forces, and when Mr. Fitchie's thrust at Mr. Platt was in evidence the Brooklyn men took occasion to declare themselves against the "boss."

The "machine" could have stopped the roll call if it had seen fit, but there was an opportunity to place every county in the State on record on the McKinley question, and Mr. Platt was willing to take the protest of the Kings County men on his own head for the sake of the blow he might thus give to the Ohio man.

Mr. Platt and his friends were hardly prepared for so much of a demonstration. If they had known that there would have been more than 100 votes against them it is likely they would have instructed Chairman Southwick to shut out the minority report without a vote.

Kings County was not a unit by any means, for the delegates from five districts refused to join the demonstration.

An Elastic Platform.

The platform was just what every one expected it would be. It put the party on the gold side of the currency question, which is a thing that requires comparatively little moral courage in this State, and it made a declaration in favor of a protective tariff which is elastic enough to suit any Republican protectionist of whatsoever stripe or wherever found.

And the convention dodged the Raines bill. Senator Raines was there in a seat well to the front, the Chairman of his delegation from Ontario County, but it was he who presented the resolution stifling debate on the floor of the convention.

The speakers, and there were none except the two Chairmen, were not allowed to touch this subject, and so the convention was absolutely dumb on this iniquitous measure, although within two weeks the "measure" has been heralded as a party measure, and although the ink was barely dry from the signature of the Governor. Day before yesterday it was one of the most important acts in the Governor's term; yesterday it was thought wise to ignore the fact that such a measure was in existence.

The convention held two sessions. All the business, except the preliminaries, was transacted in the evening. If the outbreak against Platt had not occurred, the entire business could have been disposed of in an hour.

After the resolutions had been adopted, toward the close of the meeting, nominations were made for the Congressional District Electors. In the districts where no nominations were made the State Committee has power to fill the vacancies.

CHEERS FOR MR. PLATT

The "Boss" Smiles Coldly When Greeted with Shouts by the Delegates in His State Convention.

Banners and flags and standards, great streamers of red, white, and blue hung from the balconies and floated from the crystal roof of the Grand Central Palace yesterday, where Platt marshaled his forces and paid his tribute to Gov. Morton.

The great main hall of the vast building was filled with brilliant colors and bright raiment. The improvised platform at the north end of the hall looked stunted and out of proportion to the immense room, but it was set off by artistically draped American flags, and right in the centre was a big portrait of Gov. Morton that did him no justice, but rather looked like a portrait on a Bowery campaign banner. There was a band of music, of course, and it played the usual convention airs in the usual convention manner, and every few minutes, while the delegates were seating themselves, it played, "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

But there was but one conquering "hero" in this performance, and he was Thomas C. Platt—Mr. Platt of Tioga, the iron-handed "boss" who says he is "easy," and whose special graveyard is the most populous of all in the Potter's Field of politics.

The coming of Mr. Platt was the incident of the opening of the session. Following the manner of all the big leaders, he entered the convention hall very late. They always do, these leaders. There is method in their tardiness. The crowd is then on hand to cheer. Love of laudation and of hurrah is not eliminated from some men's mental make-up by the fact that they are statesmen or "bosses."

When the immense hall was crowded with delegates and on-lookers, there came a little stir at the door. The delegates got up and faced away from the stage, so that they could see the incoming "boss." The band blared out "The Conquering Hero." The dense crowd at the entrance parted and made way for a slender man with stooping shoulders, a somewhat wizened, pale face, a beard of gray, with a few remaining streaks of black in it, and eyes that seemed to glitter brightly enough but to gaze at nothing. His coat was tightly buttoned, and around his neck he wore a muffler, for he has not been feeling well of late.

"Platt! Platt!" yelled the delegates, fiercely. "Platt! Platt!" howled the spectators in the boxes and in the gallery above. Inspector Cortright led the way down the aisle, and the master of the day followed meekly, smiling coldly at the enthusiasm of the men who climbed upon chairs and cheered until they were hoarse. Perhaps he knew that there were among them men who would gladly slip a political stiletto under his fifth rib, and do it as blithely as he had in many cases—if they dared. Perhaps he saw spectral faces of men in that howling crowd to whom he had already given the stab that sent them to their political graves. Probably he recognized the insincerity of many of the mad enthusiasts.

One could hear as an undertone to all this clatter and hurrah the clanking of the chain that attached the rankling manacles to the Platt collar, and perhaps the "boss" himself wondered at the remarkable illustration of servile dependency and humble submission that this demonstration furnished of one-man power. But he walked quietly to his seat among the Tioga delegates, right in front of the platform.

Then the cheering subsided. It broke out again in a second, for it was observed that Charles W. Hackett, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had followed in the wake of his master.

Edward Lauterbach's Welcome.

A minute later there was another outburst of cheering that had a genuine ring of sincerity in it. It was brought out by the fact that the big Police Inspector, Cortright, was making a pathway down the aisle for little Edward Lauterbach, Mr. Platt's adroit right bower. Mr. Lauterbach did not get as much applause as his master, for the demonstration accorded to Mr. Platt was the biggest of the day; and there is vast portent in the simple statement of the fact that the first mention of the name of Levi P. Morton in the convention created applause which, as compared to that accorded to Mr. Platt, was as a peanut to a prize pumpkin.

The early arrivals in the convention hall had time to see at least one sight that was edifying. In Box 11 sat the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, Mr. Platt's pastor, and near him, in the same box, sat Amasa Thornton, of St. Lawrence County until recently, and now of Mr. Platt's forces in this city. Mr. Thornton's association with the clergy in the past has never been such as to distract his attention from politics. The location of Mr. Thornton in the same box with the pastor caused a frequent reiteration of the old adage about politics making strange bedfellows.

"Lou" Payn, Mr. Platt's trusty lieutenant, darted into the hall without attracting any notice. It may be unjust, but it is true that delegates always neglect Mr. Payn in the matter of cheering. He looked up at the box in which sat the clergyman and Amasa Thornton, and ejaculated something that did not sound very much like benediction. Then he rubbed his eyes, looked up at the box again, and said, "Where am I at?"

There was something unusual about the crowd on the platform. It took old-timers at conventions several minutes of close study to ascertain what the matter was. Then it dawned upon them. Dwight Lawrence, Dean of the Sage Corps, was not in his usual seat just back of the Chairman. That was not because he was not in the city or at the convention, for he was in the hall. There was a strong force of Avenue A and colored politicians on the stage. It ought to be said in passing that Mr. Lawrence is an extremely cautious man. Only a week ago he was presented with a gold watch and chain, and last Sunday he was presented with a fine silver-handled umbrella. Mr. Lawrence is taking no chances.

When Speaker Hamilton Fish, who stands 6 feet 4 inches in stockings, arrived, there was a big cheer for him, and when he sat down "the Towering Tyrant of the Assembly" felt that he had grown a foot, and was sure that he is to be Governor of New-York State.

John Raines of Canandaigua, "Jurisprudence John," as he is called, the builder of bills that rob cities and destroy municipal rights, came into the hall impressively. There was some handclapping. It came from a group of farmers, who believe that Mr. Raines is the man who can make the people of New-York pay all of the taxes. They have hopes that in another year Mr. Raines will have invented a bill that will make the "city fellows" pay all their living expenses. The "city fellows" looked curiously at Mr. Raines, much as they would look at some queer freak in a museum in the Bowery. He clearly enjoyed the dubious notice that he attracted.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller did not arrive until a few minutes after Mr. Platt. He got a dignified reception, and took his seat with the Herkimer delegation, a few rows back of Mr. Platt. Messrs. Platt, Miller, and Lauterbach, three of the four delegates at large, were now all in their seats. The rustics looked around for the other delegate at large, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew. But Depew, oh! where was he? Speeding across the country to the golden coast of California. Just why he went away at this time was a question that bothered the politicians some, for they had expected him to "start off" the fireworks for Gov. Morton. But it did not bother Dr. Depew.

J. Sloat Fassett entered the convention hall very quietly, but he got a friendly greeting. It would have been enthusiastic had the delegates felt sure that he had been fully forgiven by Mr. Platt for "kicking over the traces" a year ago. Mr. Fassett wore no penitential garb, however.

There was a great display of Republican State Senators at the convention, including Stewart, Krum, Brackett, Wilcox, Charles Davis, Seibert, Brush, Wiemann, Ellsworth, Raines, Lexow, Malby, Parsons, Harrison, Brown, and Burns.

Ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh entered the hall about 12:20 P. M., and got a big cheer that attested his popularity.

"Now," said a delegate, "Burleigh is here, let the convention proceed to business."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller,
Delegate at Large to the St. Louis Convention.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Committees Named by Chairman Cornelius R. Parsons.

Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, muffled thickly to protect his throat from a draught, and so hoarse that he could be heard only a short distance, rapped the convention to order at 12:20 o'clock.

There was such a buzzing in the hall that it was difficult to understand what was said, and this had not subsided when the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, stepped forward to make the opening prayer. The crowd then kept still.

After the prayer Chairman Hackett announced that the Secretary would call the roll of delegates by counties for corrections. A few changes were made in the list. Edward E. Robinson was substituted for Jacob Worth in the Fourteenth District of Kings County, and W. W. Worden of Saratoga, who was elected a delegate to St. Louis from his district, was substituted for J. W. Houghton. The call proceeded without special incident, and occupied about fifteen minutes.

When it was ended Senator Cornelius R. Parsons was named for temporary Chairman, and Mr. Hackett designated Speaker Hamilton Fish and Senate Leader Timothy E. Ellsworth to conduct him to the chair. When Mr. Fish's name was mentioned there was applause enough to cause his Gubernatorial "boom" to sprout another inch or two.

Mr. Parsons wore a light pink carnation in his buttonhole. With his escort he made his way to the platform, while there was just a little applause. He bowed and rapped his gavel as Chairman Hackett retired to nurse his grip.

Mr. Parsons's Address.

Mr. Parsons read his speech. It made four typewritten pages. From time to time there were cries of "Louder!" Many persons could not hear what he said. When he declared it as his belief that Gov. Morton would be the Republican Presidential candidate, there was an attempt at applause. It was not spontaneous or general. Too many people in the hall regarded Mr. Parsons's remark as simply a compliment to the Governor. Some one proposed "Three cheers," but they were not given. Mr. Parsons said:

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of presiding over your preliminary deliberations. We are assembled together under circumstances which lend to this convention unusual importance. Next June the Republican Party, for the first time in its history, will name as its standard bearer a citizen of the Empire State, and we will to-day initiate the campaign which will restore our party to power and promote the Executive of our State to the Executive Mansion of the Nation.

Never was there such great impatience for the return of a party to power as now possesses the great majority of the American people. They miss many blessings which they did not know they had until they were deprived of them by the Republican defeat four years ago. That the country, richest in the world in natural resources, should suffer beyond others from financial distress is proof demonstrative of an inefficient administration of its affairs. We do not look to any party for a faultless administration, but that a ruinous conditions resulting from fallacious legislation should be remedied, the people have a right to demand.

If our distress were inevitable, if it were caused by war or pestilence, we would endure

Spring

Is the cleansing season, and it is the time to see that your blood is pure, rich and full of vitality. To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

it without complaint; but when we reflect that it is the result of ignorance and perversion, then it becomes intolerable.

The Democratic Party is an aggregation of sectional groups at war with each other, each contending for narrow, local, even individual, advantages, irreconcilable with the welfare of the Republic. It has brought upon the country a succession of business disasters, for which it seeks to make guilty the sun, moon, and the weather, as if they came "by divine thrusting on." But the Democracy in power cannot obscure its faults by excuses.

It has shown that it is one thing to make platforms and another to make laws. Never was there greater opportunity, greater need for wise legislation in Washington than during the past three years. Never was there a more complete failure of relief. The Democracy has not advanced one great National doctrine which, when that party was in full power, became embodied in a statute, the Wilson bill notwithstanding. That bill represents no doctrine or policy, and meets with the approval of no party or individual. It illustrates the incoherence of the Democratic Party, and its utter incapacity to achieve substantial and beneficial results. Its administration of the National finances, while giving new proof of the wealth of the Nation, has been characterized by costly blunders.

Washington, in his farewell address, warned the Nation: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible." The wisdom of those words is apparent, but they describe the very reverse of the Democracy's management of affairs. Its conduct will soon prove fatal to its supremacy. The death of a party is always a suicide.

Gov. Morton's Election Predicted.

The Republican Party stands for something definite. Its treatment of public credit and finance has invariably been conservative and efficient. The business world knows from experience that it has not only a well-defined policy, but has the character and strength when in power to cause its policy to be exemplified in laws. The certainty of its early restoration has already begun to work popular confidence that the present industrial depression will soon cease. How different was the feeling which attended the advent of the Democracy to power.

We are accustomed to regard ours as an indissoluble Union, impregnable to assault from without and no longer capable of serious internal discord. But the experience of the present session of Congress has emphasized the importance of a strong National party. With the growth of the Union and the developments of diversified local interests, the difficulties of our Government will increase. In the new States of the West, as in some of the old States of the South, local feeling is often stronger than National. There the demagogue, in the shape of the popular orator, panders to the delusions and plays on the weaknesses of the people. It requires little to excite them to a condition in which the idea of disunion seems less repugnant than their fancied grievances.

In a country composed like ours, the policy of the Republican Party—call that party by whatever name you please—is and always will be essential to the preservation of the Union. It is pre-eminently a National policy. Hamilton's conception of nationality and national greatness has been steadily becoming the accepted Republican doctrine.

Our party is committed to a currency that will command the world's confidence, without which lucrative domestic production and progressive foreign commerce are impossible. At a time when the predominant problems presented for solution pertain to trade and finance, no man is better equipped for the position of the Chief Executive of the Nation than that successful business man and statesman, Levi P. Morton. He is a man who has convictions and ideas, together with the courage and independence to bring them to realization. His character is formed for noble ends. True, he is ambitious, but his aim is reached by advancing the welfare and dignity of his country. He is a statesman whose training has been not merely in the college or in the caucus, but in actual service. With a dignity that commands universal respect he combines a warmth of soul and of manner which draws to him every one, however humble. He illustrates in his character and in his career the typical virtues of the highest American citizenship.

I confidently believe that our candidate will be the choice of our party and of the Nation, and that as President of the United States he will call a special session of a Republican Congress for the relief of a suffering people on the 4th of next March. Then we will behold a noble and mighty Nation rouse herself like a strong man recovering from a lingering and alarming disease, and enter upon an honorable and prosperous period, closing the century in a halo of glory.

Senator Raines Cheered.

The Clerk's desk in the Senate was brought into use for the Secretary's work. John S. Kenyon, C. A. Ball, and Lafayette B. Gleason, with Col. Reuben L. Fox, the Executive Clerk of the State Committee, were made the temporary Secretaries.

Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader of the Assembly, moved that the Assembly rules govern the convention, and this was carried.

Then Senator John Raines, the author of the Raines Liquor Tax law, moved that all resolutions be sent to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. When he was recognized, some of the delegates cheered. Those who did so hailed from the rural districts, and were doubtless feeling grateful to Mr. Raines for having levied on the cities to help pay their taxes. Mr. Raines's motion effectually shut out any resolution on the excise or any other subject from the floor of the convention, and almost reminded one of the gag rules of the Senate, by which debate which is not to the liking of the "bosses" is prevented. It was the usual thing, and was carried.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga moved for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, with one member from each Congressional district; and ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs and Senator Clarence Lexow moved for the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization and Resolutions. Senator Lexow received a bit of applause.

When Commissioner of Public Works Aldridge arose, he was applauded as vigorously as if every man present wanted to make himself eligible for a job on the canals. Mr. Aldridge moved that a Committee on Nominations be appointed.

"Three cheers for our leader, Thomas C. Platt!" shouted some one, away to the left, and there was a show of enthusiasm for the "boss" from Tioga.

So thoroughly oiled was the machinery that the space of four minutes only was required between the motions for these committees and the production of typewritten copies of the names selected by Mr. Parsons.

The Committees.

The committees were as follows:

Committee on Credentials—Senator Brackett, Chairman; Tredwell Abrams, Jesse Johnson, Jacob Brenner, J. H. Grennell, Charles P. Wehr, George H. Nason, Thomas A. Braniff, George Wagner, John Stebling, J. Fowler, C. Rothfelder, James L. Stewart, T. A. Atkins, Leopold Stern, Lincoln A. Stewart, William Taggart, J. L. Montany, Herman Livingston, James Keenholts, James Stead, Ira C. Miles, C. W. Breed, S. Brown Richardson, George E. Priest, William Godfrey, D. Curtis Lewis, G. F. Roth, John White, Joseph C. Valling, and W. P. Parsons.

Committee on Resolutions—Senator Lexow, Chairman; H. Stewart McNight, M. J. Dady, John La Grange, F. T. Williams, Edward E. Robertson, Charles W. Alexander, Robert Corrigan, Lewis Friede, Seth Wilkes, Bernard Wier, James W. Auten, E. P. Phillips, James Degnan, J. W. Husted, Hamilton Fish, E. C. Palmer, Lewis V. Thayer, Robert Krum, Philip Keck, George A. Stevens, N. N. Stranahan, Thomas Wheeler, John Grant, Carroll E. Smith, Clark Smith, B. L. Smelzer, A. O. Bunnell, J. M. O'Grady, Simon Seibert, Ossian Bedell, and F. B. Hall.

Committee on Nominations—G. W. Aldridge, Chairman; Erastus Post, Thomas Fitchie, W. A. Pendergast, F. B. Henderson, Emil Feist, Frank Davis, John H. Roehrig, Cornelius Van Cott, Frank J. Martin, R. O. Greacen, C. N. Joralomon, Philip Crossen, Samuel H. Randall, Charles A. Packer, L. Sutherland, C. L. Waring, A. H. Vail, C. P. Cook, R. W. Carr, T. W. Winne, M. V. B. Ives, F. S. Witherbee, G. W. Graham, C. F. Tupper, Charles Listman, C. E. Smith, W. W. Capron, H. E. Bruner, John R. Hazel, Harvey J. Hurd, and Clarence H. Ricker.

Committee on Permanent Organization—Frederick S. Gibbs, Chairman; Joseph M. Belford, G. W. Brush, Frank P. Williams, Frank Partridge, George A. Owen, Frederick Haldy, Dennis Shea, Dr. G. W. Kram, H. H. Brockway, W. L. B. Steers, C. La Maida, Edward D. Tomkins, John I. Platt, C. F. Francis, Otto Jantz, G. I. Wilbur, J. W. Houghton, John Smith, Charles Hartwell, Otis J. Patrick, Henry Flood, Robert Rea, Charles Brun, and W. F. Grattan.

After the list of committees had been read, Mr. Parsons announced that the convention would take a recess until 7:30 P. M. Then the crowd scattered.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE GALLERIES.

Noisy Albany and Troy Visitors—The Woman's Association.

The 600 visitors who came down to the Republican Convention in all their glory from Albany and Troy were prepared to have a good time.

They wore frock coats, white ties, and tall hats. Their breasts were plastered over with badges, and each man had a photograph of Gov. Morton tucked in his hatband.

The Troy people had a brass band that made things merry by playing "Boulanger's March" and several other airs of later date as the delegation formed in line and paraded throughout the neighborhood.

The Unconditional Club of Albany and the City Club and the Republican League Club and the Troy Republican Club appropriated the upper galleries of the convention hall and tested their united lung power every few minutes, when some favorite politician entered the building. When Congressman George N. Southwick came in, the Troy people glared at the Albany delegation and asked if he was "all right." On receiving an affirmative answer, they made such a noise that the Chairman had to rap half a dozen times for order.

Occasionally the attention of the convention was directed toward the boxes at the northwestern corner of the hall, where a beautiful silk banner denoted the presence of the Woman's Republican Association of the United States. There were no more interested spectators in the hall than the members of this association. Although the women did not give vent to their enthusiasm in such boisterous style as the Albany and Troy visitors, they frequently waved their handkerchiefs and cheered.

The attendance of this body of women as an association is unique in the history of political conventions.

"You see," said Mrs. Jane Pierce, who, with Miss Helen Varick Boswell, received the guests of the association, "we have been studying civics all the year, and now we know more about holding conventions than lots of the men. We all belong to auxiliary Republican clubs in the city here, and are practical politicians.

"Whom are we for? Well, Morton first, of course, and after him we will be contented with whomever the convention selects."

"Are you sound-money women?" Mrs. Pierce was asked.

"Yes, Sir. We do not want a candidate who is tainted with free-silverism, and we will instruct our representatives to vote that way."

Among the occupants of the boxes were Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Florence Kirkwood, Mrs. James Fairman, Mrs. Edward Murray, Mrs. C. E. Southworth, Mrs. Victor Tagliaferro, Miss Mildred Reid, Mrs. G. Swinney, Mrs. Louis J. Long, Miss Cynthia Westover, Mrs. Madeline Morton, Mrs. William Trafton, Miss Bertha Welby, Mrs. Charles O'Connor Irwin, Mrs. John King, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Abraham Gruber.

The boxes were the Mecca for many politicians in the afternoon and evening. Mayor Greene of Binghamton, Col. Reuben L. Fox, C. D. Stickney, Joseph Rogers, J. Sloat Fassett, and Congressmen Howe and Odell were among those who found recreation from convention work in chatting with their women allies.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Failure to Name a Brooklyn Man for Elector at Large.

The meeting of the Committee on Nominations was delayed by the Brooklyn delegates, who held a conference with their friends for the purpose of bringing about the nomination of Charles A. Moore of Brooklyn for Elector at Large.

The meeting of the committee was called to order by Chairman George W. Aldridge. John R. Hazel was chosen Secretary.

Senator George W. Brush and several other Brooklyn Republicans not on the Nominating Committee entered the room the moment the Chairman had rapped for order. In a short speech Senator Brush proposed the name of Mr. Moore for Elector at Large. He said that Kings County had started the wave of Republican victory in 1893, that she rolled up a majority of 6,000 votes in the last election, and deserved representation among the electors.

When the Brooklyn men retired, Chairman Aldridge asked for the sentiment of the Brooklyn members of the committee, and Senator Brush's remarks were seconded by ex-Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie and William A. Prendergast.

Immediately after the roll call the names of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Butler were placed in nomination by State Committeeman Harvey J. Hurd of Erie. The nomination was seconded by Samuel H. Randall and Frank M. Davis.

The three Brooklyn members in the meantime had a little disagreement as to which nominee Mr. Moore was to crowd out. In the conference fifty-four out of eighty persons had voted for Mr. Moore's nomination, and there seemed to be no great enthusiasm for his candidacy. Mr. Fitchie settled things, however, by placing in opposition to the other ticket the names of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Moore. Mr. Prendergast seconded the nomination.

When the vote was taken the three Brooklyn men were the only ones to vote for their combination. Two of them were willing to make the nomination of Gen. Tracy and Mr. Butler unanimous, but Mr. Fitchie was obdurate, and wanted his vote recorded negatively.

Mr. Prendergast then said:

Gentlemen, the next thing in order is to nominate four delegates at large. I wish to place before this committee the names of four honorable Republicans who need no eulogy, and who, as I take it, represent the sentiment of this committee and of this convention. They are Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, and Edward Lauterbach.

Before the nominations could be seconded, Mr. Fitchie took exception to the list, and substituted the name of Mayor Edgar B. Jewett of Buffalo for that of Mr. Lauterbach. An effort was made to persuade him to withdraw his motion, but he was firm, saying:

I've had enough of this cut-and-dried business. I think New-York is getting more than her share.

He refused, in spite of entreaties, to make the nominations for delegates at large unanimous.

There was no opposition to Hamilton Fish, Charles D. Babcock, Frank S. Witherbee, and Daniel H. McMillan as alternates to the delegates at large.

DECISIONS ON CREDENTIALS.

Anti-Platt Men Lose in Five New-York Districts.

The Committee on Credentials began its work at 3 o'clock P. M., in a little room in the southwest corner of the Grand Central Palace. Curtains were hanging in the room, and the air was thick with tobacco smoke.

Maurice Eckstein busied himself clearing the room of everybody except members of the committee, and as soon as he had accomplished his object he was promptly sent down stairs to call everybody up again.

Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the committee, opened the proceedings by saying: "Five minutes to present your case; five minutes for the other side to respond, and then two minutes to rebut."

Contestants appeared for the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts of New-York City.

Thomas M. Hart appeared for the contestants in the Eighteenth District, from which the Platt men had been admitted. Mr. Hart, who is a clerk in the Building Department, declared that admission to the primaries had been refused to William Housman, Herman Housman, and William Kelly. William Henkel, he said, had "bulldozed the delegates."

T. F. McGowan, Chairman of the Eighteenth District Convention, appeared for the other side and submitted that the primaries had been held in a hall back of a saloon at 303 First Avenue, and that several delegates had refused to show their credentials. He offered an affidavit signed by sixty-one delegates to support his statements.

When the case from the Thirtieth Assembly District was called, James Cantwell and John C. Graham, anti-Platt contestants, appeared. Mr. Cantwell has a fierce red mustache and a stentorian voice.

"Only five minutes," warned the Chairman.

"Only five minutes!" Mr. Cantwell gasped. "I want more than five minutes for an entire district."

Mr. Cantwell was verbose, and Senator Brackett tried to have him be brief.

"If you talk, too," cried Mr. Cantwell, "I'll never get through in five minutes!"

Adolph Klein appeared for the other side. "Before I proceed," he began, "I will give you—"

"Don't do anything before you proceed, but come right down to facts," said the Chairman.

Mr. Klein said that admission to the district convention was refused to him and others and that his party went off and held another convention on their own account in the same hall, at 160 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Mr. Cantwell broke in here, saying: "If you can have two conventions in one hall and the landlord knows it, what is the use of holding a convention at all?"

Mr. Cantwell's Many Interruptions.

The Chairman ordered Mr. Cantwell to be quiet, and he retired to the back of the room, whence he continued to mar the harmony of later hearings by sundry vigorous remarks given out at regular intervals, such as: "That case has had more than five minutes." "You're giving them thirty-five instead of five minutes." "Fair play, now; only one minute more."

In the Thirty-second Assembly District case the Platt contestants, represented by Mr. Rosenthal, claimed 61 delegates out of 117. For the other side Mr. Wright claimed 69.

Mr. Rosenthal said that the convention appointed as temporary Chairman Mr. Dempsey, whose name was not even on the roll. "Dempsey threatened men that if they did not vote the way he wanted he would use his influence against them," said Mr. Rosenthal. "He was not on the roll, and a Mr. Berryman voted in his place."

Mr. Wright offered the sworn statements and credentials of his sixty-nine delegates.

The case of the Thirty-third District was so involved that a period of two additional minutes was extended by unanimous vote of the committee to each side.

Frank Raymond and W. H. Spooner, the anti-Platt contestants, said there were ninety-four delegates, and they claimed sixty of these. "The convention was held at 112 East One Hundred and Tenth Street," said Mr. Spooner, "and James P. Degnan called the convention to order. Some one called out the name of Doremus, and, without a roll being called or any opposition being allowed, Doremus was made temporary Chairman. Mr. Degnan refused to recognize our demands. Some of our credentials were seized, torn, and stolen at the doors."

Mr. Doremus said his side claimed fifty-one delegates, and that the minority had bolted.

Mr. Spooner said the other side had no proper roll call.

Mr. Degnan, in breathless haste, so as not to exceed his two minutes, said that Doremus had been properly seconded, and made temporary Chairman.

Cries of "Oh! Oh!" were heard all over the room.

"We are made contestants by barefaced fraud," said Frank Raymond, and Mr. Cantwell, from the back of the room, shouted in stentorian tones: "Fair play, Mr. Chairman. He has had thirty-five minutes."

From the Twelfth District John Simpson appeared against the Platt men. He claimed thirty-one delegates out of a total of forty-eight, and offered credentials, roll, and affidavits to support his statements.

Mr. Stevens, for the "machine" delegates, claimed twenty-six men.

The perplexed Chairman asked: "But how can you have thirty-one and the other side twenty-six, when the total number of delegates is only forty-eight?"

"Do you expect me to solve a problem like that, Sir?" asked Mr. Simpson, sadly. "I can only say that I can offer credentials and affidavits for all my thirty-one delegates."

The committee adjourned at 5 o'clock.

At the evening session of the convention the committee made its report on the evidence taken in the afternoon. Chairman Brackett read the report to the convention.

The delegations remained with one exception as they were before the committee considered the evidence presented by the contestants.

The Platt men from the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Thirtieth, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts retained their seats. The anti-Platt contestants and the Platt delegates from the Thirty-second District were each accorded half a vote, as the committee said it could decide the evidence in no other way.

THE REAL WORK BEGUN

Chairman Southwick's Address—Cheers for McKinley and Morton—A National Victory Predicted.

It was nearly 8 o'clock last night when the Republican Convention got down to real business.

The day had been given over to preliminaries. In its garb of National colors, its brilliant lights, its boxes filled with women in finest raiment, the great hall of the Grand Central Palace presented a scene of life and light that was seriously marred during the early part of the evening by the clouds of cigar smoke that were puffed up by the delegates.

The women in the boxes suggested a scene at the opera, rather than the usual sombre-tinted political convention spectacle. It was, perhaps, this fact that caused a wag to remark: "This is purely a social gathering."

The hall had something of that air at the morning session, but Abraham Gruber and a number of others, noting how coolly Gov. Morton's name was received at the morning session, gave out a large number of spectators' tickets at the Fifth Avenue and other hotels, and also a large number of hints that it might be well to cheer for Morton in the convention hall. The tickets were taken, but not the hints.

The spectators crowded the big hall to overflowing. They fought at the doors for admission, and hundreds were turned away.

There was a repetition of the cheering process at the evening session. Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach, Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Mr. Fassett all came in late. Speaker Fish pushed his tall form through the crowds early, and got the first cheer of the night. Lieut. Gov. Saxton got a good reception, and some one in the gallery called out: "He will call the roll."

There was considerable cheering for Mr. Fassett and some one, paraphrasing a famous speech of the young Chemung orator, said: "He is prepared to follow where another will lead."

Temporary Chairman Parsons called the convention to order about 7:50 o'clock. Reports of the committees were in order.

Senator Brackett presented the report of the Committee on Credentials. It made no change in the sitting delegations from this city, except that it recognized both delegations from the Thirty-second Assembly District, giving each of the members a half vote.

Ex-Senator Fred S. Gibbs of this city presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. It named Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany for permanent Chairman, continued the temporary secretaries as permanent, and named the usual number of honorary Vice Presidents.

The Albany Club delegation, up in the top gallery, went wild with joy over the mention of Mr. Southwick's name. A tall man in a tall hat and a long coat jumped up and waved his cane so wildly that he looked as though he would topple over and fall down among the delegates. The Almany Band played "We Won't Go Home Until Morning." It looked as though some of the clubmen from Albany would be lucky if they got home then. It was evident that the Raines law was not in force during the recess.

After Secretary John S. Kenyon had finished reading the list of Vice Presidents, the report was adopted, and Senator Parsons appointed Senator Horace White of Onondaga and Senator George R. Malby of St. Lawrence to escort Congressman Southwick to the chair. They did so, and the boyish-looking Chairman got a tremendous reception, from the top gallery especially.

Chairman Southwick's Speech.

The first reference made to ex-Gov. McKinley in the convention was when Mr. Southwick, in his speech on taking his seat as Permanent Chairman, referred to "the McKinley law." There was an uproar at once from the few McKinley delegates and the spectators. After that Mr. Southwick's mention of Gov. Morton's name was received with more applause than it had before this incident.

Mr. Southwick's address was as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: If I were to assume the role of a political prophet I would predict that in November next the American people will vote into power at Washington that party which declares for the American system of protection to home labor and industry and the maintenance of a system of sound and honest money.

Historically, the Republican Party has stood steadfastly for the principle of protection. That principle was incorporated as an article of political faith in the first National platform of the party, in 1856, and was embodied in the first Republican tariff law of 1861. Inspired by Washington and Hamilton, the principle of protection was indorsed by Jefferson and Jackson, and perpetuated by Clay and Lincoln. It has been coextensive with the history of the United States and the Republican Party. No Republican possesses a patent on the issue of protection, nor a monopoly in any form. The only monopoly of the issue at the present time is enjoyed by the Republican Party, and each Republican enjoys an equal share of the honor with every other Republican. No sturdier protectionist will be presented to the favor of the St. Louis Convention than Levi P. Morton.

Looking for a Protection Victory.

Under the banner of protection we confidently believe that the Grand Old Party is moving toward victory. The American people voted for a change in 1892. It came. This year they will vote for a change back to the conditions which prevailed in 1892. They have suffered from a process of education on the tariff question during the past three years the like of which had not been experienced by the present generation, and is not likely to be invited again for at least a generation to come. When the frightful disasters attending the change from the tariff policy of protection, under which the Nation grew and prospered during thirty-two years of Republican policy, are contemplated they seem like a nightmare; so terrible, so unnatural to Americans accustomed to protection, prosperity, and progress.

I have never believed that the American people repudiated the principles of protection in 1892. They were beguiled by the tempting promises of the free-trade Democracy. "Free raw materials" were to inspire manufacturers with even greater vigor, and turn over to our shippers "the markets of the world." The condition of the laboring masses was to be improved by cheapening the prices of all commodities, and thereby increasing the purchasing power of wages. Great as was the general prosperity, it was to be intensified by the adoption of "tariff reform." The manufacturers were pictured to the wage workers and farmers as the "barons of protection," enjoying an undue share of the benefits of their labor; and even the dread form of Communism stalking through the streets of Homestead, with sword and torch in hand, was made to do duty in the interests of tariff reform.

The Democratic arguments of 1892, I dare say, will hardly be repeated in 1896. I question whether the party of free trade will at Chicago again declare the American industrial system of protection to be "fraudulent" and "unconstitutional."

The year 1892 was one of unprecedented prosperity; the year 1893 one of unprecedented disaster—a change more sudden and complete than any other which has ever occurred in our history. Nearly a million of wage workers out of employment; Coxey armies tramping the roads to Washington, demanding relief; silent mills and smokeless furnaces; panic at the money centres; broken banks and bankrupt firms; the gates of Castle Garden swinging outward for the first time in history—all bore testimony to the change. Depression has succeeded disaster, but the elections of three successive years since 1892 indicate a return of political wisdom to the American people and renewed confidence in the American system of protection.

The Wilson Tariff Attacked.

That crowning infamy of Democratic tariff policy, the Wilson-Gorman act, has been a tariff for deficiency. Scarcely a month has elapsed since it was placed on the statute books in which the Government's receipts have equaled the expenditures. Nevertheless, when the Fifty-fourth Congress, sent to Washington by the popular verdict of 1894, convened, President Cleveland was silent on the deficiency. During the two fiscal years the deficiency had aggregated nearly $113,000,000, according to the figures of his Secretary of the Treasury, while thus far during the present year it amounts to about $20,000,000. Yet the Republican Party, with its majority of 132 in the House of Representatives, has vainly endeavored to secure from the Democratic and Populistic Senate consent to the passage of a bill for the relief of the Treasury, even though it was a compromise measure, which met the free-trade Democracy more than half way.

The Wilson-Gorman act has involved a deficiency of revenue; so a deficiency of revenue has involved bond issues. The gold reserve of the Treasury has been used as a current asset, and when impaired has been replenished by the proceeds of bond sales.

rebellion to supply the sinews of war to the Government and maintain its armies and navies; a representative in Congress from the City of New-York whose influence was exerted for sound and honest money at a financial crisis in our history; a philanthropist whose good deeds burst the bonds in which this plain, modest, and sympathetic man had sought to conceal them, and attracted the attention of the world when a vessel ladened with the necessaries and comforts of life sailed from the harbor of New-York to relieve the victims of famine in Ireland; a Minister to France, signalizing his service by a diplomatic triumph in enforcing reciprocity in trade and enlarging the French market for American producers; a Vice President of the United States, presiding over the Senate with a courtesy and fairness which won applause for him from his political enemies as well as friends; the nominee of the Republican Party for Governor of the State of New-York, and the Governor of the State through the most formidable majority ever given a candidate of our party, since its formation, forty years ago, to resist the extension of human slavery into the Territories of the United States.

Therein are embraced the experience, the achievements, and the successes which have prompted the Republicans of New-York to present as their candidate at St. Louis Levi P Morton.

The imposing character of this demonstration in favor of Levi P. Morton's Presidential canvass is not to be doubted. It auspiciously inaugurates the fight which will be waged for success, and to the end, at St. Louis. Here are centred the vast business interests of the country. Here is the largest city, the greatest industrial centre, the leading seaport, and the most important money market of the Western Hemisphere. The business men of the City of New-York know Levi P. Morton, and honor and respect his character and attainments. His judgment is assurance positive to them that the greatest business establishment in the land—the Government of the United States—would be run by a business man on business methods, and with due regard to the importance of maintaining friendly relations and commerce with the nations of the world, in these troubious times were Lev. P. Morton in the White House.

Congressman Southwick's speech was received with much applause.

THE CONVENTION IN AN UPROAR.

Effort to Secure Two McKinley Delegates Lost by a Heavy Vote.

As soon as the cheers that greeted Chairman Southwick's speech had subsided, there were mingled cries for Messrs. Baxter and Lexow.

Senator Lexow stood up on the platform and bowed. The cries were continued, sometimes those for Archie Baxter drowning those for Senator Clarence Lexow, sometimes the reverse.

There were signs of growing excitement in the back of the hall and the upper galleries, and the cries for Baxter, Lexow, and others were becoming more and more confused, when the Chairman rapped with his gavel and made an announcement.

"The next business in order," he shouted at the top of his voice, "will be the report of the Committee on Nominations."

George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, rose at once to make his report. His seat was about ten rows back from the platform, on the west side of the main aisle.

At the same moment Thomas Fitchie, ex-Supervisor of Brooklyn, was on his feea, waving a paper and demanding to be heard. His seat was in the front row, and his "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" was heard by everybody in the hall. A cheer burst forth from the galleries, and Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Fitchie each stood his ground and tried to make his voice heard above the babel of voices.

Delegates and Electors Named.

Finally order was sufficiently restored for Mr. Aldridge to read his report, which named as delegates at large the following gentlemen:

Thomas C. Platt of New-York.
Warner Miller of Herkimer.
Chauncey M. Depew of New-York.
Edward Lauterbach of New-York.

Alternates were named as follows:

Hamilton Fish of Putnam.
Frank S. Witherbee of Essex.
C. D. Babcock of Monroe.
David H. Macmillan of Erie.

Presidential Electors at Large were named as follows:

Benjamin F. Tracy of New-York.
Edwin H. Butler of Erie.

The namcs of the nominees were received with vociferous applause, which was redoubled when Mr. Aldridge said:

I wish to add that the vote of the committee was unanimous, with the exception of one vote. I move that the report be adopted.

"Seconded!" "Seconded!" "Seconded!" came at once from a dozen voices.

Before the vote on the adoption of the report could possibly be known Mr. Fitchie was again on his feet, waving his little piece of white paper. "I wish to offer a resolution," he yelled. "It is an amendment by the minority to the majority report."

The convention shouted and cheered, the volume of sound coming especially from certain quarters of the hall where the McKinley men were gathered together.

It was at this point that Senator Raines rose from his seat and advanced into the aisle a few feet in front of Mr. Aldridge, who was still standing. He raised his hand and did his best to get the Chairman's attention. Mr. Fitchie did the same on the other side of the big hall, and Mr. Aldridge from his place in the aisle repeated again and again his motion to adopt the report.

Mr. Fitchie's resolution was meanwhile carried up to the platform, and in due course of time was announced. The amendment was as follows:

The undersigned minority of the Committee on Nominations respectfully disagrees with the report of the majority in the choice of delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis.

Messrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Warner Miller are, it is understood, willing to cast their votes in the National Convention in accordance with the sentiment of their State. It is, therefore, desirable that their associates be men of kindred spirit, and the minority of the Committee on Nominations respectfuly presents as the other two delegates Edgar B. Jewett of Buffalo and Gen. Samuel Thomas of New-York, with the recommendation that if it appears after the first ballot that Levi P. Morton cannot be the choice of the National Convention, that the delegates-at-large from this State use all honorable means to promote the cause of William McKinley of Ohio. Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FITCHIE,
For the minority of the Committee on Nominations.

The Convention in an Uproar.

The amendment was cheered to the echo, flags were waved in the galleries, and many of the delegates stood on their chairs and shouted. The section of the hall in which the Cattaraugus men were seated was especially vociferous.

Mr. Aldridge moved further down the aisle and signaled to the Chairman. From the centre aisle Hamilton Fish came up to the front, walked rapidly past the platform, and held a whispered conference with Senator Raines.

Half the delegates were on their feet. Even the women in the boxes were screaming and waving their handkerchiefs.

The moment that Mr. Fish left Senator Raines, Mr. Aldridge moved up and spoke in his other ear. At the other side of the hall ex-Senator George A. Owens of Kings County was upon his feet with a motion to lay the amendment on the table. His appearance started another cheer, which, combined with the others, caused a perfect pandemonium in the hall.

Mr. A. Sutherland and Senator Henry Harrison moved quickly from their seats into the aisle, and all tried to catch the Chairman's eye and be heard at once.

At this moment there rose on the air a hoarse roar that almost drowned the already deafening noise, and increased as every one stood up to ascertain its cause. It did not take long to trace it. From the top gallery a McKinley banner was waving frantically, directly over the picture of Gov. Morton. "William McKinley, Prosperity's Advance Agent," were the words on it.

This was more than the Morton men could stand. They redoubled their cheering, and as a counter demonstration, a big white Morton banner in the opposite gallery began to dance and wave, while a third Morton banner of the City Club of Albany, that found itself beside the blue McKinley banner, moved from its place and waved gracefully in the air beside the McKinley ensign. "Albany County Solid for Morton," it read.

All the people in the hall arose to their feet. The applause shook the very building.

Senator Raines and Mr. Aldridge still held their places in the aisles, but the attention of the great crowd had turned from them toward a procession of Morton banners that had left the galleries and was making its way in triumphal progress up the centre aisle to the platform.

The cheering and pandemonium had now continued for fully ten minutes. It reached its climax when the Morton banners stood side by side on the platform, and the McKinley banner still waved bravely overhead above Gov. Morton's picture.

The Lincoln Club's banner and the ensign of the Fifth Assembly District stood on the platform trembling amid the tremendous roar of applause for several minutes.

Chairman Southwick at length was able to make himself heard, and to order the previous question read.

Sereno E. Payne made a motion to have the roll called, and the voting was then taken on the amendment, amid general confusion.

Voting on the Amendment.

The confusion finally subsided enough to proceed with the voting on the amendment. The roll was called by Assembly districts until Erie County was reached. The delegates from there demanded an individual roll call, and each man was allowed to respond to his own name.

At the first vote for the amendment there was a great outbreak of hisses and catcalls. The Woman's Republican Club was particularly loud in denouncing the affirmative vote. This seemed to antagonize an elderly, plethoric lady in the first gallery, who leaned far out over the railing, and thereafter hissed every negative vote.

There was also a split in the Jefferson and Kings County delegations, and individual rolls were demanded. Kings County loomed up with a total of forty-nine votes for the amendment. This was taken as a direct jab at Platt, because he insists upon the passage of the Greater New-York bill. The Brooklyn people had threatened that if Mr. Platt and Gov. Morton did not squelch the bill which was so objectionable to them they would "get square" at the convention.

Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties were nearly solid for the amendment, while the vote was scattered in Franklin, Jefferson, Westchester, and New-York. The latter county gave a total of thirteen votes for the amendment.

Abraham Gruber had been cavorting about among his henchmen during the roll call, and when he announced the vote of his district evoked a great storm of applause by calling out: "We stand steadfast to Tom Platt and Ed Lauterbach."

Immediately after him Senator Raines arose, when Ontario was called, and, with great dignity, said: "Ontario resents the insult to the Governor and casts seven votes against the amendment." An Albany delegate yelled from the upper gallery: "Mark Hanna can't buy all of us," and the convention whooped things up for a few minutes.

Tioga Against the Amendment.

Mr. Platt was not present to cast Tioga's vote, having left the hall at the close of Chairman Southwick's speech. His deputy, Senator Johnson, announced, in stentorian tones, however, that the county was "very solid against the amendment."

The result of the ballot was announced by Secretary Kenyon, as follows: For the amendment, 100; against, 631.

The announcement was greeted with general applause, the McKinley men cheering because they had so many votes, and the Morton men because they had nearly six times as many as the opposition.

The 100 votes for the amendment were as follows by Assembly Districts: Cattaraugus, First District, 5; Second District, 5; Chautauqua, First District, 7; Second District, 6; Erie, Second District, 1; Fourth District, 2; Fifth District, 1; Sixth District, 2; Eighth District, 3; Franklin, 1; Jefferson, First District, 5; Second District, 3; Kings, First District, 2; Second District, 3; Third District, 3; Fourth District, 6; Fifth District, 5; Sixth District, 3; Seventh District, 3; Eighth District, 3; Ninth District, 2; Eleventh District, 2; Twelfth District, 1; Sixteenth District, 4; Seventeenth District, 5; Eighteenth District, 3; Twentieth District, 1; Twenty-first District, 2; New-York, First District, 3; Twenty-third District, 3; Twenty-seventh District, 3; Thirty-first District, 4; Westchester, First District, 3; Third District, 3.

A Small McKinley Man's Triumph.

A great deal of by-play was carried on in the upper galleries during the uproar that was wholly lost upon the mass of people in the main body of the hall. For instance, when the McKinley banner was first waved out aggressively over the picture of Gov. Morton the crowd below witnessed nothing but the actual waving of the big blue banner. But in the gallery itself there was a degree of excitement which, before it was quelled, made necessary the intervention of the police.

A little man who had been prodigiously active at the McKinley mass meeting in Cooper Union the night before carried the banner. At the Cooper Union meeting he had boldly said to more than one Morton man: "Oh, you'll get badly licked before twenty-four hours have passed."

As soon as the proper moment arrived at the convention last night he seized the blue banner and waved it aloft in wide circles over Gov. Morton's picture. The Morton men who had come from Albany with their City Club banners, bearing the words "Morton Our Candidate," pressed up around the little McKinley man and attempted to force him out of the way.

The only exit from the gallery at that place was a very narrow doorway. The McKinley man and his big banner refused to be forced through that doorway by laws of space wholly beyond the control of the Morton men. The McKinley man, though small, was simply too big for that door.

It was then the fun began. The terrific cheering on the floor below drowned the comparatively small sounds of this excitement in the gallery. The blue banner still waved and the small McKinley man still clutched its bending stem until finally the police were obliged to separate the man from the banner, and thus put an end to the trouble.

LEXOW READS THE RESOLUTIONS.

Sudden Adjournment—No Speeches from Fassett or Lauterbach.

As soon as the vote had been taken on Mr. Fitchie's amendment, Chairman Southwick immediately announced that the report of the Committee on Resolutions was in order, and Senator Lexow was cheered when he came forward to read it.

He had hardly begun to read the resolutions, in a voice that was difficult to hear in many parts of the hall, when the drum corps that the Lincoln Association had brought into the hall began to play just behind the stage. There was a rush of policemen, and the drum corps was quickly subdued.

Mr. Lexow then proceeded with the reading. It was remarkable how little enthusiasm the resolutions called forth. May be it was that the demonstration over the McKinley incident and the subsequent display for Gov. Morton had tired the delegates out.

Whatever was the cause, the sound-money section, the Morton section, and the protection section did not call forth much cheering.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, the McKinley people not even objecting:

The Republicans of New-York, in convention assembled, again declare their firm and unyielding adherence to the doctrine of protection to American industries, protection to the products of the American farm, and protection to American labor. We are in favor of a tariff which, while providing an income sufficient to meet the expenses of Government, honesty and economically administered, at the same time secures home labor and home capital from unequal foreign competition. We believe in a reciprocity with other nations, which shall give our producers and manufacturers an opportunity to dispose of their surplus products, and to obtain articles we desire from those countries on the most advantageous terms.

The agitation for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 seriously disturbs all industrial interests, and calls for a clear statement of the Republican Party's attitude upon this question, to the end that the trade of this country at home and abroad may again be placed upon a sound and stable foundation.

We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long-established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the National Government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce.

Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the Republican Party of New-York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

We believe in a business administration of the Government by business men, on business principles, for the benefit of the suffering business interests of this great people. For nearly four years the material progress of the Nation has been blocked; all branches of trade have suffered, and the workmen have been deprived of reasonable and living wages by the utter lack of business common-sense among our Democratic rulers. It is the duty and privilege of the Republican Party to promptly mend this unhappy state of affairs by nominating and electing a business man for the Presidency, and we ask the aid of thoughtful Republicans everywhere in this great and meritorious work.

On this platform we present Gov. Levi Parsons Morton as New-York's Republican candidate for President. He is in every way fit for the high honor, and he is peculiarly the man for the hour. He has been a business man with business men; he would prove a business President for the good of all interests of the people; he has been Representative in Congress, Minister to France, Vice President of the United States, Governor of New-York, and each of these positions he has filled with an ability which has never been surpassed, with lasting credit to himself, and great benefit to his State and to his country. His grasp of public affairs was never so clear and comprehensive as it is to-day, and his ability to labor earnestly for the welfare of the Nation was never so distinctly marked as now. Gov. Morton's long and varied public career offers proof positive that he is a sincere and earnest Republican, and that fidelity to the principles of his party is with him a second nature. He stands for honesty in public office. There is no shadow of doubt as to the high esteem in which he is held at home. Two years since he polled over 156,000 more votes than the most popular Democrat in the State, receiving by far the greatest majority ever given a Republican candidate for Governor.

Gov. Morton's long and honorable public service, his spotless character, his great executive ability, his devotion to his party and its principles, eminently fit him for the Presidency, and entitle him to our hearty and enthusiastic support. Therefore, we instruct our delegates to the St. Louis Convention to present him as our candidate for President, and urge upon them to use every honorable means to secure his nomination.

On motion of Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton, the State Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies among delegates, alternates, and electors.

Then to the surprise of many who were expecting speeches from ex-Senator Fassett, Edward Lauterbach, and others, a motion to adjourn was suddenly adopted, and the convention was over The delegates rapidly dispersed to their hotels.

The convention adjourned sine die at 9:47 P. M.

McKINLEY MEN ON THE ALERT.

Met and Signed a Pledge and Were Looking for "Trouble."

The McKinley men, from the western end of the State chiefly, although there were here and there others, started to make trouble for the convention in the morning.

They met at the Hotel Metropole at 10:30. Editor Matthews, who was elected a delegate from his Congressional district week before last, and will go to St. Louis instructed for McKinley, was one of the prime movers in keeping the sentiment for the Ohio man blazing.

He urged that the McKinley men from his section of the State "go on record," and it was in part due to his efforts that the meeting was held. E. B. Vreeland of Cattaraugus County was chosen Chairman of the McKinley men and officially designated to be their spokesman.

Those who pledged themselves to support the Ohio man were:

First Cattaraugus District—W. F. Persons, J. D. Case, B. S. Colwell.
Second Cattaraugus—E. B. Vreeland, George A. Gladden.
First Chautauqua—Charles H. Wicks, Allen E. Billings, Carver Hedecker, B. T. Sheldon, —— Benson.
Second Chautauqua—Ben Boult, John A. Warren, A. B. Hawkins.
Twenty-third New-York—Fanning Lockwood.
Second Jefferson—E. E. Taggart.
Second Erie—Joseph C. Vieling.
Third Erie—Julius Gaessler.
Fourth Erie—Nicholas J. Mock.
Sixth Erie—Charles F. Mensch, William H. Bruddish.
Eighth Erie—H. S. Wightman.
Franklin—H. H. Hawley.

These men, centring about Editor Matthews, were in the convention at the morning session waiting for an opportunity "to make trouble." No opportunity came. Just after the recess was taken Mr. Matthews said he was inclined to go before the Committee on Nominations.

"We may be able to make more trouble in that way," he said. "We want to make ourselves heard."

There was a general hustle for delegates who were willing to sign a pledge to vote for McKinley delegates to St. Louis. Those who were in the caucus signed it. Few others did so, and, while there was a disposition to make as much trouble as possible, the machine had its wheels going so regularly that they were not able to cause more than a ripple. The pledge which was signed read thus:

We, the undersigned, as representatives of our Assembly districts, and in the interest of the candidacy of William McKinley for President of the United States, do hereby express our preference for Chauncey M. Depew, Warner Miller, Samuel Thomas, and Edgar B. Jewett as delegates at large from the State of New-York to the Republican National Convention.

With this in his pocket, Editor Matthews went into the convention.

Among the many rumors about the convention was one that the McKinley men would not content themselves with applause or protests, but would cut the electric light wires during the evening session and plunge the entire building in sudden darkness. Some quick-witted individual—presumably a Morton man—communicated this rumor to the police, with the result that Chief Conlin dispatched two of his most trusted men to examine the wires in the basement of the Grand Central Palace. There were, however, no evidences discovered of any cutting, and the electric lights flashed brilliantly during the evening.

MR. LEXOW RECEIVES A CHECK.

Policemen Make the Senator Stand in Line.

A little group of policemen took genuine satisfaction out of an incident in the outer corridor of the Grand Central Palace yesterday, in which Senator Lexow, the police investigator, figured.

When the Republican Convention took its recess in the afternoon an order went forth that no one be admitted to the hall except those who had either delegates' or press tickets. It may be that the Platt men were afraid McKinley shouters would crowd the place. At any rate, when a considerable knot of delegates and others put in an appearance they were halted by Inspector Cortright and two policemen in uniform. A delay occurred because some who had no tickets were trying to force an entrance, so a line was formed which extended back twenty feet or more.

Just then Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, entered. He was five minutes late and in a hurry to reach his committee meeting. He rushed to the head of the line.

"Get back!" shouted a policeman. "You can't come in!"

"I must go in," said Mr. Lexow. "I must go to a committee meeting."

"Well, you can't go in. Get back!" replied the policeman.

The Senator delayed.

"Get into the line! Get back!" again shouted the policeman, and as the little Senator hesitated, two of the bluecoats took hold of him and passed him back.

"They're getting even with you, Senator!" shouted some one, and Mr. Lexow smiled.

"It's about time we had a lick at him," said one of the policemen, with evident satisfaction.

Senator Brackett, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, and Assemblyman Husted of Westchester were among those who were assisted to the rear of the line by the policemen, who obeyed orders without fear or favor.

THE GOVERNOR IS HAPPY.

Gets His Reports of the Convention from the Newspapers.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Morton had a quiet official day. He reached the Capitol shortly before 9 o'clock, read the morning papers, dispatched some accumulated business, and listened to arguments in favor of Assemblyman Finn's bill to regulate the practice of horseshoeing. He left for the Executive Mansion at his accustomed hour this afternoon.

No telegrams or telephone messages of the doings about the convention hall came to the Executive Chamber, and the only news the Governor had of the proceedings was what he learned from the evening papers. He did not expect to receive any word this evening, he said.

The Governor appeared to be in the happiest frame of mind during the day, which was in strange contrast with his feelings of yesterday.

Ex-Senator Worth Absent.

During the roll call the Fourteenth Assembly District delegation of Kings County substituted the name of E. E. Robinson for that of ex-Senator Jacob Worth. This caused much surprise, because the ex-Senator's friends had been at much trouble to secure him a place as a delegate in this convention. Ex-Senator George A. Owens, who made the substitution, said: "There is no politics in this substitution. Mr. Worth would have been in his seat here to-day, but he has been South the past few days, and was detained in Virginia longer than he expected to be. I expected he would arrive in time to be here."

Notes of the Convention.

Ex-Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy occupied a platform seat at the convention last night. He is a Democrat.

***

Congressman Southwick's friends in the top gallery must have bothered him last night when he was making his speech as Chairman of the convention. One of them shouted, "Hurrah for the boy tariff talker!" Once, when he reached a flowing period, another yelled: "Good boy, George!" The laughter at this so disconcerted Mr. Southwick that he spoke soon afterward of "every man, woman, and child of mature years."

***

"We ought to call him High Ball John," said a wag last night, referring to Senator John Raines.

"Why?"

"Because he's putting up the price of drinks."

***

John Simpson, a Republican of twenty-five years' standing, and a man who has been a member of the Republican State Committee for nine years, was as ruthlessly kicked out of the convention yesterday as though the Platt County Committee's Committee on Organization had not put up a job to oust him.

"Well, what does it matter?" said the veteran Republican to a few friends afterward, "the people will turn us all out of office anyway. The party cannot stand up under this Raines law."

***

In the Thirty-second Assembly District the Platt people and the anti-Platt people were each allowed half a vote. Yet on the evidence it was shown clearly that the Platt people had no right to their seats. The proceedings of the Committee on Credentials yesterday were as farcical as a farce-comedy.

"TIMES" TRIBUTE TO BROKAW.

Used as the Inscription Beneath the Portrait in Osborn Clubhouse.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—Henry Fairfield Osborn, now professor in Columbia College, the donor of the Osborn Clubhouse at Princeton University Athletic Field, has placed beneath the portrait of Frederick Brokaw, in the athletic clubhouse, a memorial tablet. In casting about for an appropriate inscription for this tablet, Prof. Osborn has selected an editorial article which appeared in the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES shortly after the death of Frederick Brokaw, in the Summer of 1891.

This article was selected for the tablet after much consideration on the part of Prof. Osborn, and from a large number of tributes to Mr. Brokaw that appeared at the time in the daily press and other periodicals. THE TIMES' article being considered by Prof. Osborn "the most appropriate and beautiful notice of all that appeared." These are the words which have been engraved upon the memorial tablet, and taken from the editorial in THE TIMES:

More impressive, doubtless, than any of the baccalaureate sermons which have been preached this year will be the lesson taught to his college comrades and friends, and to the students of many another college, by the death of young Brokaw at Elberon. Hard as such a loss is, pathetic as are its surroundings, carefully as it may be shown how this sacrifice could have been avoided by greater knowledge of how to act in such an exigency, it is yet to be remembered that his was distinctly and strikingly the death of a hero, and a noble flinging away of life in what seemed to him his path of duty. Looking on the event on that side only it may be said that even had he lived to threescore years and ten, he might never have accomplished so much as by this impressive example of impulsive unselfishness. In that view his fame as an athlete, his popularity in college, his recent success in championship games, and the increased public attention called to his act of self-sacrifice by its occurring at the commencement season, only add to the completeness of his brief career by making the crowning act in which his life ended all the more potent in its teachings. When the college pastimes and exercises produce lads as brave and unselfish as he, they need no vindication.

The picture of Frederick Brokaw is a central figure in the Trophy room of the Osborn Club House, where hang the various championship banners won on many athletic fields in past years. The walls are also closely hung with large group-photographs of many championship teams sent out by Old Nassau, and large portraits of individual athletes. Recent acquisitions are portraits of "Tillie" Lamar, the great half-back, and "Flip" Durell, the baseball player, both of whom have died since being graduated from Princeton. The Trophy room is the proudest place of the entire college in the hearts of Princeton students. The new tablet placed beneath the portrait of Frederick Brokaw has been read by the students with deep feeling.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND'S WORK.

Spencer Trask Asks for Further Aid from America.

In response to $15,000 sent last week to Constantinople by Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, treasurers of the Armenian Relief Fund and of the Red Cross, the following cable has just been received:

PHILIPPOLIS, March 24.—Your two remittances most timely; thanks. Distribution by Harpoot Committee reaches 54,000 souls. Over 1,000 have died of exposure and starvation there alone. We are supporting fifteen other centres. Need appalling. A nation is threatened with extermination.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

In view of these facts, Spencer Trask, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has issued an urgent appeal for further contributions to the relief fund. He says: "The gifts received thus far from all sources, both in England and America, have been entirely inadequate, and now seem to be dwindling. Efforts have been made to throw doubt both on the deserts of the Armenians and on the possibility of aiding the wretched widows and orphans of those who perished in the massacres. All such doubts have been entirely removed by facts which are now before the world. A responsible and efficient relief agency has at last been established throughout the interior. The control of all funds is, and will continue, entirely in the hands of most trustworthy American residents and British Consuls. The salaries of all these agents is otherwise provided, so that all the relief funds go directly to the sufferers. The latter having exhausted all the small provisions that were saved at the time of the massacres, and being enfeebled by starvation and exposure, are now absolutely dependent upon foreign aid to carry them through until warm weather, when they will be able to raise new crops with a little assistance. Money can be forwarded by cable and actually given to the starving in the form of bread within forty-eight hours from the time it is received by Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New-York, who are the authorized treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee and of the Red Cross."

Mr. Trask announces that J. D. Rockefeller gave a second $1,000 yesterday in view of the urgent need, and asks that those who have already given will follow his example.

MOUNT VERNON'S WATER SUPPLY.

Residents of the City Wish to Purchase or Erect a Plant.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 24.—A public hearing was given last evening by the Common Council on the question of the purchase by the city of the water-works plant owned by the New-York Suburban Water Company, which supplies this city with water.

About fifty persons were present. It was the general sentiment of all present that the city should own its own water works. Corporation Counsel Swits submitted a bill providing for the appointment of five Water Commissioners by the Mayor, having power to investigate, appraise, and condemn the water works, and to provide for bonding the city for an amount not exceeding $800,000 to secure its own water supply. The bill was supposed to express the wishes of the Common Council.

It was strenuously opposed by many of the citizens present. Roger M. Sherman, representing the Fifth Ward Alliance, condemned the bill. The Common Council requested Mr. Sherman to draft a bill embodying the ideas of the people as to the manner of acquiring the water supply, and submit it. Another public hearing on the water question will be had to-morrow night.

Peasant Life in Ireland.

From The London Times.

Prof. A. C. Haddon, in a lecture on "Peasant Life and Industries of Ireland," said that lace-making continued to be practiced in some parts of Ireland, and, when trained, the Irish women were very expert in all kinds of needlework. The work of the men consisted chiefly of agriculture, turf-cutting, fishing, and kelp-burning. There was very little good soil in the west, and in some places, as in the Arran Islands, the soil had actually to be made by bringing up sand and seaweed from the shore and strewing them on the bare rocks. The great extent of bogland enabled the people on the mainland to get plenty of fuel. Fishing in Ireland was essentially men's work, and there was an abundance of fish off the coast. Speaking generally, the population of the west coast of Ireland did not produce good fishermen.

With regard to the means of transport, on which the commercial prosperity of a country depended, he remarked that until comparatively recently there were no true roads in many parts of the west of Ireland, and consequently no wheeled vehicles. One of the blessings wrested from the awful famine period was the building or roads, and during later famines the same wise policy had been continued. It was to be hoped that the light railways of the present day, or other means of conveyance, such as auto-cars, would give a yet greater impetus to nascent local industries, and thus materially assist toward improving the condition of our charming fellow-countrymen in Ireland.

Writers in Scotch Are Resting.

From The London Figaro.

I am pleased to say that there have been no new books lately in the Scotch language. The author of "The Pump in the Kailyard" is resting on his laurels, and the other gentleman, who wrote "The Men of the Barley Bree: a Bonnie Blue Story," has not published since. "Beside the Duke of Argyll's Post" is still waiting for a successor. On the other hand, we have had no more of "The Purple Cauliflower" school of fiction. Of the Scotch story we have surely had a bountiful feast, and can do with a rest. When it came to a copious glossary with each book, it came, in the words of a greater even than myself, to something.

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RAINILAIARIVONY EXPLAINS.

Fear of His Own People Made Him Fight Against the French.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

The Hova ex-Premier has been interviewed at Marseilles. He began the conversation by expressing gratitude for a kind letter from M. Le Myre de Vilers, who, he acknowledged, fully warned him in September, 1894, of the consequences of rejecting the French demands. Long possession of power had, however, raised up rivals even in his own family, who would have attributed submission to weakness, so that he would have lost his authority without preventing war. It was believed, moreover, that the French, as in previous expeditions, would not go beyond the Imerina, and this belief was strengthened when Gen. Duchesne halted at Mevatanana, the supposed object being the possession of the gold mines.

When the French approached Antananarivo, Rainilaiarivony had no idea of fleeing southward with the Queen. "Our soldiers had no longer leaders, and I should have been wrong to prolong a war which was known by me to be futile. As soon as the French arrived before Antananarivo I had the white flag hoisted, and I advised the Queen to accept the treaty brought by Gen. Duchesne."

After eulogizing his successor, whom he had himself selected, as a man who had held aloof from parties and intrigues, Rainilaiarivony attributed the recent troubles at Arivonimamo and on the east coast to the revival of Fatavolo fanaticism among a population only superficially Christianized and to the injustice of certain Governors. He did not admit, however, that the French could give the tribes Governors of their own race, for this would arrest the work of unification and would lead to intestine warfare. French officers would have been the best Governors, but the next best thing would be the selection of men from the second caste families settled in the provinces and acquainted with their wants.

As for slavery, complete emancipation was expected and had been promised by the French generals, but there were great difficulties. Who would take charge of the aged and the women and children, for these last did not know who were their fathers and had only vague recollection of their mothers? The masters could not fairly be required to provide for old people and children, and this heavy burden would have to be undertaken by the French.

In conclusion, the ex-Premier said: "I wish it to be known that if I have been the adversary of the French my heart has never known hatred. If I had been young I should have liked to serve this great nation. My grandson, who accompanies me, will serve it for me and in memory of me. I have not long to live. I shall not see again the land of my ancestors, but I hope that my ashes will rest beside them and my children whom I have so much loved. That is my only desire, and I hope that chivalrous France will listen to an old man's prayer."

COURT-MARTIALED FOUR TIMES.

And Now Jacob E. Noel Wants to be Reappointed in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Jacob E. Noel resigned from the navy ten years ago, having been the subject, within ten years previously, of four courts-martial. The first court was dissolved on the Asiatic station for lack of a legal number of members. The second court tried Noel for drunkenness and neglect of duty. He was dismissed from the Asiatic squadron and suspended from rank and duty for one year.

In May, 1886, Noel was again tried for drunkenness, and sentenced to be reprimanded, which result led the Rear Admiral who convened the court to remark that the court "had but ill-performed the duties assigned it." The following October, charges of scandalous conduct and drunkenness were brought against Noel, and he was sentenced to be dismissed. He resigned before the sentence was acted on by the President.

Noel is now seeking reappointment as a Lieutenant Commander on the retired list, and Secretary Herbert has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, describing Noel's record, and calling attention to the law which excludes from reappointment to the navy any officer who has been dismissed by court-martial sentence, or who is suffered to resign in order to escape such dismissal. Secretary Herbert adds that he believes that officers of the navy who have resigned therefrom and returned to civil life should be restored to the navy only in exceptionally meritorious cases. He says that particularly in view of the record of Mr. Noel, as shown by the official papers relating to that gentleman, the Navy Department opposes the reinstatement.

GONE TO GERMANY FOR A FORTUNE.

Countess von Gaffron Can Help Her Husband Support His Title.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 24.—Among the passengers on the Bremen Line steamship Havel, which left the pier of the company yesterday, was the Countess Anna von Gaffron, whose marriage some time ago attracted attention. She is the wife of Count Herbert von Gaffron, who is an instructor in horsemanship at Hackensack, N. J. It was not generally known who he was until his marriage. Then it was learned that he was a son of Gen. von Gaffron of the German Army. The couple were married in Busch's Hotel, in Hoboken, the marriage marking the culmination of a long courtship carried on by mail. Count von Gaffron was formerly a Lieutenant in the German Army, and was one of the survivors in the great military race between Berlin and Vienna. He resigned from the army about five years ago and settled in Hackensack.

He first met his present wife at a military ball in Berlin. After the young man came here the courtship was carried on by mail, and the proposal of marriage was made in the same manner. The young lady came on and was met at the pier by her future husband. They were married a few hours later. Yesterday a reception was tendered the departing Countess at the hotel.

Since her marriage, the Countess has become heiress of a small fortune, and she started yesterday for Germany to claim it.

A Faithless Federal Officer.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—Robert Charlson, ex-United States Commissioner at Attalla, Ala., received to-day a sentence of three years in the Government Penitentiary at Brooklyn, N. Y. He pleaded guilty to twelve indictments for presenting false accounts to the Government. Charlson was convicted in one case a year ago, and pending appeal, fled to Mexico, where he was captured. His conviction was the result of a Government investigation into the doings of North Alabama Federal officials two years ago, when it was discovered that they had swindled the Government out of $100,000 in two years. Other ex-officials are to be tried.

Cooking Quaker Oats.

The Queen, a well-known British periodical devoted to household science, gives considerable space in a recent issue to describing a method of cooking Quaker Oats, which it says "was sent to us for trial, and proved a most excellent form of cereal food. Some of the cold porridge had been left over, and the cook determined to utilize this remnant. She proceeded thus: The porridge was cold and stiff, and she lifted it in teaspoonfuls into a pie dish, seasoning it as she did so with a plentiful dusting of grated cheese, white pepper, and salt, and next a thin layer of conserve de tomates; these layers she repeated till the dish was full, adding a few morsels of butter at intervals, and finishing with a top layer of tomato, cheese, and butter, when she placed it in the oven till it was perfectly hot and the top was browned or gratin. It was then sent to table as a savory, under the name of gniocchi alla inglese, and obtained a complete success."

CONLIN FILLS VACANCIES

APPOINTS THREE ACTING INSPECTORS AND ACTING CAPTAINS.

Notifies the Police Board of the Appointments and that He Has Divided the City into Six Districts—Capts. O'Keeffe, Harley, and Thompson and Sergts. McKirvey, Titus, and Ryan Promoted—No Friction at Headquarters.

Chief of Police Conlin emphasized yesterday his interpretation of the power attaching to his rank by sending several reports of assignments to duty to the Board of Police, of which the most important was the following:

Police Department of the City of New-York,
300 Mulberry Street.
Office of Chief of Police,
March 24, 1896.

To the Board of Police:

Gentlemen: I respectfully report that I have this day detailed as Acting Inspectors, Capts. John M. O'Keeffe, John J. Harley, and Walter L. Thompson, and assigned the six officers doing duty as Inspectors as follows:

Inspector Moses W. Cortright to Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Thirty-sixth Precincts, Criminal Court squad, sanitary company, (boiler squad;) sanitary company, (tenement-house squad;) Second District Court squad, House of Detention, and Central Office squad.

Acting Inspector John M. O'Keeffe to First, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Precincts, and third court squad.

Acting Inspector Nicholas Brooks to Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-third Sub, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Precincts, and fourth court squad.

Acting Inspector John J. Harley to Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts.

Acting Inspector Walter L. Thompson to Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Precincts, and fifth court squad.

Acting Inspector John McCullagh to Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-eighth Precincts, and sixth court squad.

Very respectfully,
PETER CONLIN, Chief of Police.

This communication was received at a meeting of the full board, Commissioner Parker being present at the session, and it and other notices of action by Chief Conlin were ordered filed without comment, just as if they were records of minor perfunctory acts.

This was because at least two of the Commissioners knew of the inspection-district project Monday. Capts. Harley, O'Keeffe, and Thompson were selected from a list of men considered worthy of trust by all the Commissioners. Cortright is a full Inspector, and Capts. Brooks and McCullagh have been Acting Inspectors for ten months. Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews want them confirmed in the rank. Mr. Parker says he has exc

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gotterdammerung—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—Tre Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—Rob Roy—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
CHICKERING HALL—Commencement Exercises American Veterinary College—8:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Sir Rodnld Lecture—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—CESARINE—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Run on the Bank—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'E OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—She Stoops to Conquer—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Mroning, Afternoon, and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
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Boutelle Fights the Restoration Bill.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	25	18	20
6 A. M.	34	14	16
9 A. M.	36	19	17
12 M.	43	22	22
4 P. M.	42	25	27
6 P. M.	39	26	28
9 P. M.	38	27	27
12 P. M.	38	27	26

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....22.88
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....21.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

PLATT AND MORTON.

It was lucky for Mr. PLATT that logic permitted him to limit the work of his convention yesterday to purely National matters. He would have had a good deal of trouble had the delegates been allowed to have something to say about State affairs. As it was, the rude check to his plans from the 109 votes against his programme, and nominally for McKINLEY, was in large part due to the wish of the Brooklyn men to express their dissent from PLATT's policy as to Greater New-York. The check, however, though it was marked and disagreeable, did not amount to much, because it is very well known that McKINLEY has no great strength in this State, will get little support from New-York in the convention, and would make a very weak candidate. If the anti-Platt feeling could have no outlet but through aid for McKINLEY, it would be in effect silenced.

At St. Louis it will find some other outlet. Of that there is no doubt. Despite the seeming smoothness with which PLATT ran his convention last evening, he has failed in his real object. He has a nearly solid Morton delegation, but by no means a solid Platt delegation. Mr. WARNER MILLER and Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, for instance, will go to St. Louis and do what can be done, and this is likely to be little, for MORTON, but when they see that the Governor cannot be named, they surely will not follow PLATT's orders. And the general delegation will be split in the same way, perhaps not so nearly evenly, but surely split. PLATT cannot "control" it as a body. It is doubtful if he can handle a safe majority of it. That means that he will not have a basis strong enough for a really good trade in the convention. He cannot make a bid that will secure him a place in the Cabinet of the candidate he supports in case of a Republican victory. He will have no standing as a National leader. He will be shut up, as he has been in the past, to the business of a purely local "boss." With the blunders and misdeeds of the present Legislature on his head, and with failure to carry out his plans at St. Louis, the curious prosperity he has so far had in the local field will be in grave danger. There is a fair chance that this Fall he may be driven out of politics.

Meanwhile it is not easy to treat the Morton movement as it stands to-day very seriously. The Governor had a great chance, and he has thrown it away. What that chance was is shown in the platform of the convention yesterday. For the first time we have a plain, clear statement of condemnation of the free coinage of silver and an unqualified declaration in favor of "the firm and honorable maintenance" of the gold standard so long as it remains the standard of this country and of the civilized world. This statement is a tribute to Mr. MORTON, who is the one candidate for the nomination yet suggested who can consistently and without flinching or dodging stand on that platform. If his party and his country could feel equally sure that Mr. MORTON could and would be as safe, as firm, as honest in all his public relations as he is believed to be in regard to the currency issue, if he had proved, in his present high office, that he would seek only the public good, that he would put away all personal ambition, that he would bow to the dictation of no party manager, he would be a very strong man. He has failed to inspire this feeling; he has not justified confidence; he has been weak where he should have been strong, followed where he should have led, and the people do not trust him.

We do not regard the fate that hangs over Mr. MORTON with anything but profound regret. We should have been sincerely glad could he have come before his party in its National Convention as a true representative of the best Republicanism of the State of New-York and of the country. It would have been far better not for his party alone but for the whole Nation could he have stood as the true type of his class—of the strength, the integrity, the manliness of the business men of the Empire State. But he has chosen to seek preferment by methods that make preferment at once hopeless and worthless, and he must take the consequences.

MINOR BEAUTIES OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

While our beautiful new "liquor law" declares that if the "premises where such traffic is to be carried on are situated in any public park," the applicant for a tax certificate, without which it cannot be carried on anywhere, must file the "written consent of the authorities having the custody and control of said park," it also declares in positive and explicit terms that "traffic in liquor shall not be permitted in any building owned by the public." The broad term "public" is evidently used so as to cover the property of State, county, city, town, or village Governments.

This will exclude all sale of liquor from the public parks of this city, as the restaurants and places of refreshment therein, like the Casino and McGown's Pass Tavern in Central Park and the Claremont in Riverside Park are public property. Considerable revenue is derived from them, but if the tenants cannot obtain the privilege of selling drinks in these buildings it is doubtful if they will continue to be rentable. That privilege cannot be exercised in any public park unless the authorities should allow buildings owned by private persons to be erected for the purpose, which they are not likely to do.

Any person carrying on the "traffic in liquor" upon premises where it was not "actually lawfully carried on" when the act took effect will have to have the consent in writing of "at least two-thirds of the owners" of buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings within 200 feet of the said premises. This can only mean two-thirds of the owners in number, not the owners of two-thirds of the houses, or of two-thirds of the property in value, and it affords no protection whatever to the residents or occupants of the houses who do not happen to own them.

If two persons should own two-thirds of the houses within 200 feet of a proposed saloon, and ten persons should own the other one-third, eight of the latter could give the necessary consent if they together owned but one of the buildings "occupied exclusively for a dwelling." It might happen that none of the dwellings, and it could easily happen that less than a third of them, within 200 feet of a proposed saloon were occupied by the owners. The people who lived there might object to a saloon, but it would be of no avail if the consent of a sufficient number of landlords was obtained, which it might be before the tenants knew anything about it.

This law is full of crudities, the effect of which may not have been foreseen, but that is one of the consequences of framing legislation in political conclave, agreeing upon it in party caucus, and "jamming it through" the processes of enactment without deliberation and in violation of all parliamentary decency.

THE TARIFF "FLOOD" MYTH.

The plain people are going to reckon with the men who have prevented repairing the protective levee this year, exactly as they will reckon with the men who broke it through and let in the flood of foreign competition in 1894.—[New-York Tribune, March 23.]

Our high-tariff neighbor, although quite familiar with the Government reports, professes to believe that a great "flood" of imports followed the enactment of the tariff law now in force. The Tribune has spoken of it daily for the last year and a half. But has the incoming of this "flood" been revealed by the official reports? Let us see.

The following table shows the imports of free and dutiable goods during the four fiscal years of the McKinley tariff, the annual average for those years, and the imports for the fiscal year 1895, which was the first fiscal year of the present tariff, the new law having been in force during ten months of it:

	IMPORTS. Free of Duty.	Dutiable.
1891	$388,064,404	$466,455,173
1892	458,074,604	355,526,741
1893	444,172,064	400,282,519
1894	378,968,717	257,645,703
Four years	$1,669,279,789	$1,479,910,136
Annual average	$417,319,947	$369,977,534
1895	$376,800,100	$354,271,990

Where are the signs of that "flood"? The imports, either free or dutiable, during the first fiscal year of the present law, were less than the annual average for the four years of the McKinley tariff. The dutiable imports of 1895 were exceeded by those of every year of the McKinley act except the panic year of 1894, and the free imports of 1895 were less than those of any McKinley year.

We commend these figures to the attention of our neighbor and to the thoughtful consideration of all the high-tariff organizations and newspapers, which have been striving for more than a year past to mislead the public about a "flood" that has not yet been sighted.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

A hearing is to be had in Washington to-day upon the bill providing for the erection of a new Custom House upon the site of the present one, and for the accommodation of the business of the Custom House during the interval. There ought to be no question about the prompt passage of this measure.

Every New-Yorker knows how hard it is to get anything whatever out of Congress for the benefit of this city. A committeeman of the House made a few years ago to a New-Yorker who was urging the insufficient accommodation here for the Federal business the pleasing suggestion that New-York ought to be forced to build her own Government buildings, or go without any. The feeling thus set forth is rather general in the halls of Congress, though there may not be many members who would give it so crude an expression. That the public office which provides three-fourths of the revenue of the Government from imports should be without any decent facilities for doing its work does not appeal to the ordinary member of Congress as a National, but only as a local, grievance, and he is not at all eager to redress it. If there seems to be any division of local sentiment upon the subject, he will be quite willing to avail himself of it to avoid doing anything at all.

Either we shall get the Custom House contemplated in the bill appointing a commission to devise measures for a new building, or we shall get no Custom House at all. There ought to be no misapprehension upon this point. Everybody who regards the matter simply from the point of view of the public service, which is the only proper point of view, must agree that there is urgent and grievous need of a more convenient and capacious building, and also that there is no chance of getting such a building except upon the present site. That is the view of Collector KILBRETH, who has no other interest than that of the public, and who doubtless had no opinions upon the subject until he was forced by his official duties to acquire them. The movement in the Produce Exchange to secure a Custom House near the Exchange cannot succeed, though it may defeat the other plans. The members of the Exchange have no business with the Custom House in particular. They are not importers, but exporters, and there is no reason why their convenience should be consulted, for they have no convenience to be consulted in fixing the site of the Custom House. They are interested, if at all, not as business men, but only as "boomers." If they oppose the pending bill, they will do themselves no good, because the utmost success that they can effect will be to defeat the building of a new Custom House. Such a success would be a grievous detriment to the commerce of the city and to the public service of the country. It is very much to be hoped that New-York may appear as a unit in favor of the only practicable measure for the relief of the congestion of business caused by the inadequacy to its purpose of the present Custom House.

THOSE RAILS FOR JAPAN.

There was published on Feb. 29 in the English trade journal Invention the statement that the Illinois Steel Company of Chicago had overcome the competition of English bidders for an order for 10,000 tons of steel rails to be laid in Japan; that the American company had offered to sell the rails at $21.26 per ton, as against the English bidders' price of $23.08, and that the rails, delivered at an American port, had been taken at this price of $21.26. As the combination's price in this country has for a long time been $28 at Eastern and $29 at Western mills—a price maintained by the aid of the tariff duty of $7.84 on foreign rails—we regarded this London report as a very interesting one. We did not, however, assume that it must be accepted as true.

Having referred to it on the 10th inst., we expected that it would be confirmed or denied by the journals of the iron trade, and we were disappointed when the foremost and best of those journals made no mention of the matter in its issue of the 12th. On the 13th we remarked that some reference to the report would probably be made in the trade issues of the 19th, but, so far as we know, the papers of that date said nothing about it. In the meantime there came to us a rumor that the rails in question were to be made by the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company, and not by the Chicago concern alone.

One of our contemporaries published yesterday the following dispatch, which throws some light upon the subject:

"BRADDOCK, Penn., March 23.—The Edgar Thomson Steel Works of the Carnegie Company to-day finished an order for 10,000 tons of steel rails for the Japanese Government. The rails, which are 30 feet long and 60 pounds to the yard, will be shipped to-morrow. The order was given direct to the Carnegie Company, and is the first from Japan contracted with a steel firm in America, all Japanese rails hitherto having been manufactured in England."

The price is not mentioned, but, as the price of English rails free on board at Barrow is now and for some time past has been $23.08, it may fairly be inferred that Japan does not pay more than this for the American rails. In the London report it was said that Japan was to pay only $21.26, and that the English bid had been $23.08.

We still look to the journals of the iron trade in this country for an authoritative statement concerning this somewhat important transaction. We want to know whether it is true that the combined manufacturers of steel rails, who are enabled by the tariff duty of $7.84 to exact $28 or $29 from all buyers of rails in this country, are selling rails abroad at $21.26, or at some other price which is lower than the price of the foreign rails against the sale of which here they have asked to be protected by legislation.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Probably a large majority of the citizens who are most interested in the work and in the success of the new public library to be built upon the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations will rejoice in the decision of the Trustees to ask for the site of the Forty-second Street Reservoir for the use of the library. At the hearing to be had to-day at the Mayor's office the Trustees will doubtless submit very cogent arguments why this request should be granted.

Some obvious arguments in favor of this site are already familiar to our readers. The most obvious is that of the centrality and accessibility of the site, not only to the New-York that now is, but to the New-York of any future that can be very clearly foreseen. Central Park must be a "fixture" in any development of the city, and that implies that an institution which is to be the frequent resort of inhabitants of all parts of the city should not be either on one side or the other of a strip of land two miles and a half long and half a mile wide that cannot be traversed by public conveyances at more than two points throughout its whole extent. A great public library must be either above or below the Park, and nobody proposes to establish it above. Below the Park, Reservoir Square is perhaps precisely the most accessible place that could be chosen, not only for the inhabitants of New-York, but for strangers from the North, South, and West whom such an institution would attract.

Another argument, almost equally obvious and equally cogent, is the necessity, in order to insure the success of the library as a great institution, as one of the libraries of the world, that the site for its building shall be furnished without diminution of its funds. No library can be too rich, and to build, equip, and operate a great library is a work that will more than account for the fund at the disposal of the Trustees of the combined institutions. This is a public purpose, if ever there was one, and when it fortunately happens that the city has at its disposal a plot of ground ample in extent for the purpose, and in exactly the most desirable place, and when it further appears that this plot of ground is now absolutely unproductive for any purpose either of use or of beauty, there should be no question and no hesitation about the answer the city will make to an application for the noblest public use to which it could be put.

The hearing before the Mayor will, of course, be the beginning only of the proceedings. It will be necessary in the first place to ascertain that the city, both by its municipality and by the general opinion of its citizens, acquiesces in this disposition of its property. It will then be necessary to give legal effect to its purpose. There is now on the statute book a law authorizing the Department of Public Works to remove the reservoir whenever, in the judgment of the Board of Estimate, the removal would be in the public interest. There is another statute authorizing the Department of Public Parks to contract with the Tilden Trust for the use and occupation of any building that may be erected on the site of the reservoir. The first of these statutes is still available. The second, which was passed when there was a proposal to remove the old City Hall to the site of the reservoir, has lost all effect now that the Tilden Trust has been merged in the Public Library. New legislation would be necessary to grant the application. The primary object of the hearing to-day is to secure an authentic expression of official and public opinion upon the application, and there should be no doubt that that expression will be favorable.

MAYORS TO BLAME.

Mayor WURSTER of Brooklyn says now that he was opposed to the Raines bill, and gives as his principal reason that a lower tax is not imposed upon the sale of ale and beer than upon the "traffic in liquors" generally. That is one of the lesser objections to the measure. Mayor STRONG has said that he was opposed to the bill, while he was not willing to oppose it because it was a party measure. His chief objection was the discrimination against this city, which is one of more serious import, but not the greatest.

Under the operation of the law these two cities will pay fully two-thirds of the revenue derived from the liquor tax by the State, and they are also the greatest sufferers from the usurpation by the State of the supervision that rightly belongs to local authority. From them chiefly came the demand for more liberal provisions regarding sales on Sunday. If Brooklyn has not joined very heartily in this demand, it is because the present Sunday prohibition is not enforced there. The new law renders it more stringent and more readily enforced, and makes it the duty of State officers to see that it is enforced.

The Mayors of these two cities are Republicans, and they were therefore in a position to exercise no little influence over legislation that was to affect them if they had seen fit. They knew that the Raines bill would affect them very seriously and that it was earnestly opposed by the people regardless of party. They must have known that its passage would be injurious to their own party in the cities and to the cause of good municipal government in the future.

We have no doubt that Mayor STRONG and Mayor WURSTER, if they had earnestly opposed the enactment of such a law and forcibly stated their reasons, could have prevented its passage. They did not raise their voice against it when it was pending in the Legislature, and they refused to join with other Mayors in protesting against its approval by the Governor. In no small measure they are to blame for its existence to-day, and they will be held responsible by the people whose trust they hold for their failure to do anything to protect the interests of the cities against this usurpation and robbery.

Members of the local Mining Exchange express confident hopes for immediate prosperity under the new officers already elected, and the new Directors, to be chosen Saturday. Not much attention seems to have been paid to the acquisition of new mines to deal in, or of attracting enough purchasers to make the dealings profitable. One is reminded by this state of affairs of the fact that the late M. SCRIBE held the strange idea that "tout ce qu'il faut pour écrire" meant pens, ink, and paper.

ONORATO CAETANI, Duke of Sermoneta, represents in the Italian Cabinet the Roman element of the kingdom, and represents it superbly. He is a grand-nephew of BONIFACE VII.; he has palaces and antique paintings which are not for sale; he has wealth of generations and the sentiment of nobles of other times who pawned their lands to raise troops, or even transformed fields, forests, vines, and prairies into satin, velvet, and embroideries of gold, silver, and diamonds in order to dazzle into an alliance the English Sovereign on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. He had exemplary firmness when he was Syndic of Rome; he is opposed to colonial adventures in Africa, and he is Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was a candidate for President of the Chamber of Deputies, and VILLA, advocate of the Banco Romana, defeated him, but he used against CRISPI an impressive flower of classical rhetoric. He said, "You may bury the vestal, but the sacred fire will burn brighter than ever." The classics are still powerful in classical Italy.

After declaring that the utterances of Senator CHANDLER on the use of money in a political campaign are "sewer gas," and thereby more than intimating that the New-Hampshire statesman is a sewer, Mr. MARK HANNA proceeds to remark: "I care nothing for what he thinks or says about me; my reputation is as good as his." There is a frightfully back-acting logic about this statement. Mr. DU MAURIER would probably class it with his famous series of "Things One Would Rather Have Expressed Differently."

MRS. FISKE AS CESARINE.

Her Skill and Power Well Shown in Dumas's Gloomy Drama.

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske turned from Ibsen to Dumas last evening and placed upon the stage of the Garden Theatre an English version, made by Alice Kauser, of "La Femme de Claude." It proved to be a good translation, though overfaithful in that it retained most of the speeches in which the great dramatist gave what seems, to auditors not of his nationality, an unnecessarily extended expression of his views in regard to original sin, the destiny of Israel, the education of women, and several other topics, important, indeed, but not all too obviously connected with the story of the irritatingly virtuous cannon inventor and his wicked wife. Yet, while this translation thus retained all the faults of the original, it also preserved a great part of the tremendous emotional force which that original possesses, and it served to display to a remarkable degree Mrs. Fiske's ever admirable talent.

Her performance of the rôle of Césarine was one of which it is difficult, while writing hastily, also to write with moderation and with due regard for the fact that most of the superlative adjectives have already been used in describing the acting of a foreign notability in this same part. So intense was the admiration excited by the power, the delicacy, the intelligence of conception, and the adequacy of realization marking Mrs. Fiske's work in every one of the three acts of which her version of the play consists, that the inclination to use those superlatives all over again is almost irresistible. Certainly the portrayal was one to be watched with absorbed interest. Césarine lived, a strange, morbid, unstrous creature, and yet comprehensible all the time, and, with the observer's belief, winning at moments a sort of sympathy because he had a chance to regard her as a woman unfortunate as well as vicious, and cruelly robbed of her one hope and opportunity for expiation and reformation.

To make all this plain was certainly an achievement of no small proportions, and that Mrs. Fiske did could not be doubted. Her Césarine, while manifestly founded on that of Duse, was in no sense an imitation. There were here and there wide differences of both interpretation and expression, and, while the personation lacked at moments the technical perfection of the Italian woman, its ability to move was in no respect inferior. For Mrs. Fiske, too, can give meaning to silence, and she can fill with violent emotion words quietly spoken. Her demeanor, while the scheming Cantagnac rehearsed her past was beyond criticism; so, too, was the final appeal to the stony-hearted husband. In the outburst of rage that followed his rejection of her plea for help and confidence, a note that seemed discordant was struck, and occasionally she attempted a rapidity of utterance that resulted in verbal slips and betrayed the lack of sufficient practice to execute successfully what is, after all, a needless artifice, though one of which the greatest of actresses is wont to use. It is quite useless, however, to pick little flaws like these in a brilliant performance. The many merits so far exceeded the few blemishes that words of sincerest appreciation was all the comment needed.

The support was generally excellent. Mr. Neill's Claude is a hateful prig, but so is Dumas's. Mr. Mills, as Cantagnac had admirable moments and the others kept mostly well within the modesty of nature.

Claude Ruper	James Neill
Cantagnac	Frank R. Mills
Antoine	Albert Gran
Daniel	Lyster Sandford
Rebecca	Ida Waterman
Edmée	Mary Maddern
Césarine	Mrs. Fiske

Before the Dumas play, Miss Waterman and Messrs. Neill and Mills recited, in costume, a pretty story by Prof. Brander Matthews. They did it skillfully and the audience listened with courteous attention. With a bit of descriptive matter added, "This Picture and That"—such was the curtain raiser's title—would be accepted by almost any of the magazines.

JULIA MARLOWE AS VIOLA.

Twelfth Night Presented by the Taberns at the Harlem Opera House.

For the second night of the week's engagement of Julia Marlowe Taber and Robert Taber at the Harlem Opera House "Twelfth Night" was presented. The audience was one of the largest of the season, and Julia Marlowe was frequently called before the curtain. The play was produced with the same elaborate care and richness that have marked other productions in which Julia Marlowe has recently appeared. There were seen fidelity to locality, architectural accuracy, and much care in details of furniture.

In Viola, Julia Marlowe has a character admirably suited to her personality and talents. The slight, boyish figure, the lightness of carriage, the alertness, and the unconsciousness all were there. She looked the part, and she bore it out in her every footstep and gesture. The audience saw again, as perhaps never better, the simplicity and gentleness by which this actress has won her way to public favor.

Mr. Taber, as Malvolio, won a distinct success. His deftness and the fine art by which he concealed his art were very notable. He made the part seem possible to human nature. Mr. Owen, as Sir Toby, was the most satisfactory of senile drunkards; Mr. Lawrence, as Sir Andrew, the most charming of silly fools possessing 3,000 ducats a year, and Katherine Wilson, perhaps the merriest and most natural of the immortal trio who make such prodigious game of Malvolio. The entire cast was as follows:

Orsino, Duke of Illyria	Henry Doughty
Sebastian	Frederic Murphy
Antonio	Dodson L. Mitchell
A Sea Captain	Henry Meredith
Valentine	Arthur B. Price
Curio	John H. Mitchell
Sir Toby Belch	William F. Owen
Sir Andrew Aguecheek	Edmund Lawrence
Malvolio	Robert Taber
Fabian	Thomas L. Coleman
Feste	Edwin Howard
Olivia	Eugenia Woodward
Viola	Julia Marlowe-Taber
Maria	Katherine Wilson

The Thomas Concert.

The Opera House was rather more than fairly filled at the matinée concert yesterday of the Chicago Orchestra, and it was very largely critical, comprising, in addition to the ordinary suburban music lovers of a classical matinée, a large part of the disengaged musicians. It was not only the Seventh Symphony that attracted them, but the first appearance between Germany and Chicago of Mr. Bruno Steindel, the first 'cellist of the orchestra, as a soloist.

It is an exceptional musical season in New-York when there is not one hearing of the Seventh Symphony. Nearly every auditor had his notions of how it ought to go, and a great many of them were derived from past performances under Mr. Thomas, who had himself, in great part, set the standard by which the present was to be judged. It may be said at once that in unity, in vigor, in smoothness, and especially in perfect clearness and intelligibility, even in the most rapid and complicated passages of the finale, it left nothing to be desired.

Mr. Steindel has already been heard in so many obligatos that his hearers were prepared to find in him a violinist of the first rank, and their expectations were not disappointed. "Tone" is nine points of a violoncellist, and there are those who are inclined to hold that it is also the tenth, so much more important is it to a violoncellist to have a good cantabile than to have all other things and lack this. Mr. Steindel's tone is excellent. He is, first of all, a singer upon his instrument, and his technical equipment is complete. He is distinctly a classical player, his effectiveness is secured while carefully avoiding exaggeration, and his playing is marked by taste as much as by skill. The work of Moligne, which he chose, sounds rather old fashioned, but it exhibits the excellence of the instrument and does less violence to its limitations in exhibiting the performer's dexterity than almost any more recent show piece. In answer to a hearty recall, Mr. Steindel gave, without accompaniment, Gotterman's arrangement of Schubert's "Am Meer."

The harp is not properly a solo instrument, but it is interesting for once in a way to hear what can be done with it, and Mr. Schnecker's performance of a fantasia by Parré-Alours seems to exhaust its resources. At any rate, it served to exhibit the performer's extraordinary command of them and to show him also as a musicianly player.

The virtuosity of the orchestra was shown in a remarkably impressive performance of Mr. Thomas's orchestration of Chopin's Funeral March and in Goldmark's less familiar scherzo. Schumann's first symphony and Brahms's concerto for violin, with Mr. Bendix as soloist, and Mr. Plunket Greene in selections from Purcell and Wagner are the attractions for this evening's concert.

Fanny Davenport in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—Fanny Davenport opened in Boston to-night in opposition to Bernhardt, presenting "Gismonda." The Boston Theatre, the largest in America, turned people away at 7:45 o'clock, standing room being at a premium. Miss Davenport was warmly received on her appearance.

PERSONALS.

—Gen. Baratieri, the Italian Commander in Chief in Abyssinia, who has been peremptorily ordered home, is a man of sixty-four. He has been described as an "ideal soldier," but how far that description will apply to him now remains to be proved. Baratieri has, however, seen much service. He is one of the survivors of "The Thousand" who landed at Marsala with Garibaldi. He fought in the campaign of 1866, and gained two medals for military valor. Captain of the famous Italian sharpshooters, he was made Colonel in 1888, and General in 1892. The General knew something of Africa before he was appointed to a post in that country. He was a member of an exploring party which a good many years ago made its way as far as Khartoum. On his return from this journey he devoted himself to military journalism, and became editor of the Rivista Militare. Subsequently he was military attaché to the Italian Embassies at Berlin and Vienna. He also sat as a Deputy during five Legislatures, and was for a short time Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Later the General was appointed Governor of the Erythrean Colony, and when he visited Rome last Summer pooh-poohed the idea of war with Abyssinia.

—Dr. Henri Dunant, who, jointly with his friend and fellow-citizen Moynier, Chairman of the Society of Public Utility at Geneva, founded the Red Cross Society, is living almost universally forgotten in the hospice of Heiden, in the Swiss canton of Appenzell. While the successful warrior and even the thwarted filibuster are extolled and glorified, Dunant's fortunes shculd offer a flagrant illustration of the world's ignorance of its purest heroes. It was the horror and disgust with which he contemplated the terrible scenes that attended or immediately followed the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859, that first moved him to make an appeal to the nations to take common action for the protection of the sick and wounded in war. Baffled for a long time by opposition or indifference, Dr. Dunant's efforts were at length rewarded by the conclusion, August, 1864, of the Geneva Convention and the institution of the Red Cross Society. It is not doubted that statues will be erected to Dunant after his death, but can nothing be done, ask his friends, to impart a little more comfort into what still remains to him of life?

—As an instance of a confirmed misogynist, the wealthy old bachelor who died in Vienna a short time ago is a striking one. A number of documents were found among his belongings, labeled "Attempts by my family to put me under the yoke of matrimony." There were sixty-two letters in all between the years 1845 and 1893, so that his relatives were fairly active in their efforts. It is said that he always booked three seats for himself at a theatre, in order that one on either side might be empty and thus secure from occupation by a woman. He smoked the largest and foulest pipes when traveling to keep away feminine travelers, and his will contained the following statement: "I beg that my executors will see that I am buried where there is no woman interred, either to the right or left of me. Should this not be practicable in the ordinary course of things, I direct that they purchase three graves, and bury me in the middle one of the three, leaving the two others unoccupied."

—Most people have forgotten that Victor Hugo had an insane daughter, who is still living in a lunatic asylum near Paris. A day or two ago a family gathering was held to appoint a guardian in place of M. Auguste Vacquerie, who held the office till death. The trust now falls upon Victor Hugo's next surviving bosom friend, M. Paul Meurice, to be succeeded in case of another vacancy by the poet's grandson, Georges Hugo. The story of Adèle Hugo is sad and romantic. She eloped with an English officer to India, and was there married without the French legal formalities. Her wedded life was unhappy, and her mind gave way under the strain. The husband died some fifteen years ago at Singapore.

—King Menelek has managed to gain the sympathy of Frenchmen by his courtesy to French explorers. Nor is it forgotten that after the Franco-German war the King asked a missionary whether he might contribute a sum of money toward paying off the indemnity. It is remarkable, too, that while the Italian Generals drove newspaper correspondents out of their camp, Menelek has given a press tent close to his own, with other facilities to journalists. Extracts from European newspapers are read to the King by one of his nephews, who studied in Paris.

—Cardinal Vaughan is preparing a pamphlet in reply to Purcell's biography of Cardinal Manning. This will lead to reprisals, for Purcell is in no humor for meekness. It is expected in Roman Catholic circles that he will retort by publishing Manning's letters about the Jesuits, which are extremely strong. Manning had no objection to the Order of Jesus in itself, but he did not want it in his diocese, having a dread that the Jesuits would be more likely to rule him than he to rule them.

—Le Ray de Chaumont was the admiring Frenchman who placed at Benjamin Franklin's disposition the house at the corner of Raynouard and Singer Streets, in Paris, the site of which is now marked by a commemorative plaque. Le Ray de Chaumont's son came to America, settled in lands bordering on Lake Ontario, and was married there. His grandson is a Councillor General of the Loiret Department.

—Rainilaiarivony, the ex-Premier of Madagascar, has reached Marseilles. During the voyage he shunned all society, and never opened his mouth. He was taken to the military hospital, whence he will be transferred to Algeria.

Epitaph of Henry Washington.

SPAIN'S HEEDLESS ANGER

DISAVOWAL BY THE GOVERNMENT JOURNAL OF THE EPOCA'S IDEAS.

Maceo Destroys Villages and Plantations in His Path in the Pinar del Rio Province—Gomez Is Moving Eastward—Skirmishes Between Troops and Insurgents—Archives and Documents of the Republic Captured near Sancti Spiritu.

MADRID, March 24.—The Government paper, El Nacional, disavows the articles unfriendly to the United States which appeared in the Epoca yesterday, and which were supposed to reflect the views of the Spanish Cabinet.

One of these articles challenges the United States to show its colors, and declares that Spain is ready to face America with dignity if the latter country desires war. The other reviews possible European alliances, finding fault with all of them, but inclines to those countries whose interests are equally opposed to the American and Japanese claims.

The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial telegraphs that the rebels in the Havana and Matanzas Provinces are constantly on the move with the object of assisting Maceo and his followers to get out of the Province of Pinar del Rio. Maceo is destroying all of the small inhabited places through which he passes and burning all sugar and tobacco plantations by the use of petroleum.

It is reported here that the rebel leader Maceo is in the Province of Pinar del Rio, near the north coast. Gomez is said to be moving to the eastward. Two political prisoners who are now confined in the Cabanas fortress will be shot this week.

Gen. Ruiz reports that finding a party of insurgents encamped at San Jose, in the Havana Province, he attacked and dispersed them, the rebels leaving eight dead on the field. The troops pursued the fleeing rebels and killed five more of them. It is said that the rebels were the negro party under Collazo.

Gen. Meguizo reports finding a band of rebels between Casignas and Tapasté, in the Province of Havana. He attacked and dispersed them, killing ten. The Spanish did not lose a man.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A Government dispatch from Madrid to the Spanish Minister announces that Col. Martin had captured all the archives and documents of the Cuban Republic near Sancti Spiritu.

MONEY FOR SPAIN'S NAVY.

Organization Formed Among Spaniards in This City.

The founding of a patriotic Spanish junta, or union, in the City of Mexico, and its monthly subscription list toward the formation of a fund to build new vessels for the Royal Navy of Spain, has been followed by similar action in this city. Señor Don Arturo Baldesano y Topete, the Consul General of Spain, called a meeting of the Spanish colony in this city Monday. There was a full attendance when La Junta Patriotica Española de los Estados Unidos was duly organized, with the following officers: President—Don Arturo Cuyas; Vice President—Don Remigio Jimenez; Treasurer—Don Cesareo Vigil; Secretary—Don José G. Garcia; Assistant Secretary—Don Laureano F. Auja.

The payments will be made monthly or quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as the several juntas may decide. In all parts of America—North, Central, and South—the payments will extend over ten years. The Mexican organization has been most thorough. Its platform has been adopted in detail by the Spaniards of this city.

It is estimated that at least a million dollars a year will be subscribed in the three Americas by Spaniards. At the meeting on Monday a substantial start was made. A sub-committee will make a thorough canvass in the Spanish colony of New-York and vicinity.

The plan of disposing of the money so raised is as follows: "A commission will be named in Madrid to receive such funds and pay them into the Bank of Spain. From time to time they will be paid to the Government for the building of war vessels. The different countries will have their juntas that will report direct to Madrid. The vessels so purchased shall bear the names of the Spanish discoverers who took an active part in the contributing countries."

AMERICAN IN CUBAN PRISON.

Consul General's Difficulty with the Case of Walter Dygart.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United States at Havana, has much difficulty to investigate the case of Walter Dygart, the young man from Illinois imprisoned in Cuba on the charge of complicity in the insurrection.

Mr. Williams writes that he had applied twice to Capt. Gen. Weyler for information regarding Dygart, but that none had been forthcoming. Mr. Williams says that Dygart is imprisoned at Guinez, forty-five miles from Havana, and it is presumed that the extreme difficulty experienced in communicating with places outside the latter city has caused the delay. It was supposed that Dygart was imprisoned in Morro Castle, at Havana.

A telegram was sent to Consul General Williams by Assistant Secretary Rockhill this afternoon directing him to secure expedition of the Dygart case.

SUVA IS PERHAPS DEMOLISHED.

Report of a Hurricane by the Officers of the Steamer Warrimoo.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—If the terrific storm which destroyed the banana crop of the Fiji Islands in January, 1895, is any criterion, Suva, the capital of the islands, is to-day suffering from the effects of a hurricane such as that country has never known before.

The hurricane was felt by the Canadian-Australian Liner Warrimoo, which has just arrived here, while the vessel was one day's steaming from that port, and it was identified by her officers as being exactly similar to the memorable storm of a little over a year ago, only its fury was greater and the effects are believed to be more disastrous. It seemed to rage from every quarter, and the elements gathering in the north were so wonderfully intermingled that to those on board the Warrimoo they appeared truly appalling.

Although it was early morning when the storm developed, the sky became overcast within a few moments, and inky darkness prevailed. The ship plunged and lurched with great labor for hours, huge seas washing her decks and carrying away everything movable. It is the opinion of the Warrimoo's officers that the storm must have passed over Suva, and if such should prove to have been the case the little capital must have been wiped out.

So firmly convinced are the officers of the steamer that Suva has been at least partly demolished that they have made it one of their first duties on arriving here to report the matter officially to the British Admiralty. What action the Imperial Government will take toward relieving possible distress will probably be known in the course of a few days, as the Warrimoo is scheduled to sail March 25.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH NEGOTIATIONS.

Northern Squadron Will Cruise in the English Channel.

PARIS, March 24.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon, M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, described the negotiations which had progressed between France and Great Britain in regard to Egypt.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, announced that the northern squadron would not cruise in 1896 along the coast of Spain, as usual, but would cruise instead in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

GUIANA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

A Report About Pauncefote and Chamber of Commerce Resolution.

LONDON, March 24.—The Birmingham Post asserts that Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, is coming to London to discuss the Venezuelan question with Lord Salisbury.

A meeting of the Association of the Chamber of Commerce was held in London today, at which a resolution was passed expressing to the New-York Chamber of Commerce appreciation of the friendly feeling of the latter body and their desire for a conciliatory settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain.

KAISER WILHELM AT GENOA.

A Meeting with King Humbert at Venice Next Month Appointed.

GENOA, March 24.—Emperor William and Empress Victoria arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening. The Duke of Genoa and a number of high officials received them at the railway station, and as their Majesties were driven from the station they were enthusiastically acclaimed by the crowds that lined their route.

A meeting between the Emperor and King Humbert has been appointed to take place April 12, at Venice. Prime Minister di Rudini and Signor Sermoneta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be present.

ITALY'S WAR CREDITS APPROVED.

A Government Loan for the Expenses of the Campaign in Africa.

ROME, March 24.—The Senate Finance Committee has unanimously approved the credits voted by the Chamber of Deputies to carry on the campaign in Africa.

The Bank of Italy will issue a Government loan of 140,000,000 lire for the purpose of carrying on the campaign in Africa. The loan will be issued at 97 per cent.

Coreans Repulsed by Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—Fighting that lasted for several days occurred between Japanese troops and Coreans, near Fusan. The Coreans were repulsed. The Japanese warships have been sent to Corea. The King remains at the Russian Legation, at Seoul, whither he recently fled after the crisis that resulted in the assassination of several of the Ministers.

Another Hearing of Jameson's Case.

LONDON, March 24.—The examination of Dr. Jameson and his officers was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. The courtroom was crowded with aristocratic friends and admirers of the defendants. The trial was adjourned until to-morrow. There was little excitement as compared with the former sittings in the case.

Compulsory Conversion of Armenians.

LONDON, March 24.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople denying the reports of the compulsory conversion of Armenians at Biredjik. Many Armenians became Mussulmans voluntarily.

Pope Leo Gives a Reception.

ROME, March 24.—The Pope has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He held a reception to-day, and to-morrow, at the Feast of the Annunciation, he will celebrate mass.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—The reported attack on the American Consulate at Valencia, Spain, is reduced by investigation to the proportions of a puerile demonstration by schoolboys in front of the dwelling house occupied by Andrew H. Fay of Illinois, whose post is Denia. Mr. and Mrs. Fay were at their windows when the incident occurred. It was too trivial for report to the American State Department.

—J. G. Ward, Colonial Treasurer and Minister of Marine in New-Zealand, said in a public speech at Winton that the debt of the colony should be increased to provide warships, so that the country may not be dependent on Great Britain always for protection.

—Newcastle (Victoria) colliers have voted to quit work till their demand for higher wages is granted. The mine owners insist that increase in wages would make impossible competition for Eastern and American trades.

—Ashore on the Island of Nevis and leaking badly, is the British steamer, Irrawaddy, Capt. McMillan, from New-York, March 5, for Grenada and Port Spain, Trinidad.

—Caudini denied in the Italian Senate the report that Menelek demanded indemnity in money. Rudini said that the report was an insult to Italy.

—George A. Banker, the American bicyclist, ill at Nice of typhoid fever, is convalescent.

—The Reichstag was adjourned yesterday until April 16.

The English Destroyers.

From Good Words.

The Havock and Hornet are the first of a batch of forty-two more or less similar vessels now rapidly approaching completion. They all carry a twelve-pounder quick-firing gun on the turtleback forward, the rest of the armament being made up of from three to five Hotchkiss three-pounders, the larger 200-foot boats, carrying five of these. Speeds vary from 27 knots in the Hornet, to 30 knots in the newest of these ships, though of course they cannot reach that speed except in smooth water. Still, as bad weather affects a torpedo boat even more than a destroyer, they can reckon on a good five-knot superiority over the best of possible foes. As regards their having to run away from larger vessels, a simple calculation from the following table will show about how long it would take them to escape:

	Average Speed. Best.		Medium.
Battleship	18	to	12 knots.
Cruiser	22	to	19 "
Catcher	20	to	15 "
Destroyer	30	to	27 "

Like their predecessors, the catchers of the Rattlesnake and Sharpshooter class, Havocks and Hornets exist to defend big ships from hostile torpedo boats, and in these manoeuvres the idea was to test the relative values of destroyers and catchers. The catchers have been much abused on the ground of lack of speed, but it is questionable whether this is such a serious defect in the matter of torpedo boat hunting as many critics aver. The mission of the catchers is to lie off the torpedo boat shelters, and sink the boats as they come out; their comparatively slow speeds are dangerous rather on the ground that it exposes them to capture by a hostile cruiser.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Abraham Lansing of Albany.

—WINDSOR—Sir Stafford Northcote of England.

—HOLLAND—Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis.

—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. John C. Smock of Trenton.

—NORMANDIE—Congressman F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts.

—METROPOLE—Ex-Senators Michael F. Collins of Troy, and Charles W. Stapleton of Syracuse.

—ALBEMARLE—Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army; James Coats of Providence, and Marcus T. Hun of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressmen Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., and Rowland B. Mahaney of Buffalo and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island.

—WALDORF—Shinichiro Kurino, Japanese Minister at Washington; ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson and Sylvester T. Everett of Ohio, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, and P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Col. David L. Sublett, a geologist and civil engineer of note, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old. He served in the Confederate Army on the staff of Gen. Stephen D. Lee with the rank of Colonel. For many years he had been in the service of the Government as Assistant Chief Engineer in Tennessee and Kentucky River improvements.

—Col. Charles H. Buehler of Gettysburg, Penn., died yesterday. He was seventy-two years old. Col. Buehler was the Vice President of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, and a prominent Trustee of Gettysburg College. He commanded the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the rebellion. He will be buried to-morrow.

—The Rev. Robert W. Herbet, one of the widest known Moravian pastors in the United States, died Monday in York, Penn., of throat consumption. He served Moravian charges in Maryland, Ohio, and Wisconsin. He was about fifty years old.

—John B. Neasmith, Sheriff of Genesee County, this State, died yesterday in Batavia from a stroke of apoplexy.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS British King, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp March 7, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:45 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

LONDON, March 24.—Bark Gilead, (Nor.,) Capt. Olsen, from New-York, arr. at Queenstown today.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Port Adelaide, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from Yokohama, &c., for New-York, passed Perim to-day.

TALKS ON ANTARCTIC REGION.

C. E. Borchgrevink Lectures Before the Geographical Society.

C. E. Borchgrevink delivered a lecture last night in Chickering Hall before the members of the American Geographical Society on the antarctic regions. The chair was taken by ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, who was accompanied on the platform by Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi.

The lecturer first told of the explorations made by Cook in the end of the last century, and of the discoveries of Weddell and Sir James Ross in the first half of the present century.

Mr. Borchgrevink then came to his own expedition to the antarctic regions, which began in 1894. He went on board an ordinary whaling vessel in that year, and left Melbourne on a general voyage of discovery, he being the only scientist on the ship.

He described how he was the first man to set foot on the antarctic continent, of which Victoria Land is supposed to be a part. Sir James Ross, who discovered this land in 1841, did not go ashore there, but disembarked on a small island near the mainland.

Between 69° and 78° south latitude Mr. Borchgrevink said, there was an open sea caused by a warm current which flowed in from the northeast. Sir James Ross had gone as far south as 78°, while the whaler on which Mr. Borchgrevink was only went to 74 degrees 15 minutes south latitude.

One of the objects of Mr. Borchgrevink's expedition, for which the ship received a subsidy from the Government of Victoria, was to discover whether there were any right whales in the antarctic seas or not. Five of these whales were seen near Campbell Island by the members of the expedition, but only one of them was captured. The right whale is now worth, on an average, $10,000.

Mr. Borchgrevink will sail for England next Saturday. He is to start as chief of a new antarctic expedition from London on Sept. 1 next. A committee has been formed to fit out and equip the expedition. The Duke of Westminster and the Earl of Scarborough are prominent members of it. Mr. Borchgrevink has been two months in this country lecturing, and says he has had a thoroughly enjoyable time.

ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Charged with Selling an Imitation of the Welsbach Burners.

Detective Sergeants Cuff and McNaughton yesterday arrested five men accused of conducting a conspiracy to defraud the Welsbach Company.

The prisoners were John Barry and Jacob Bernheim, who live at the Astor Place Hotel; William and John Sperling of 6 City Hall Place, and Harris G. McFadden of 88 Warren Street. Others are said to be implicated.

The prisoners were indicted for grand larceny and conspiracy, the result of an investigation by the police and Pinkertons made by request of the Welsbach Company, consequent on complaints from persons who had been duped into paying for imitations of the Welsbach mantles, which, after a short usage, collapsed.

The conspirators are alleged to have conducted their business on a large scale, and some of them are charged with having been interested in the proceeds of a robbery of Welsbach mantles in transit from the factory to New-York. Their headquarters in Astor Place and City Hall Place were managed with great secrecy. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day in General Sessions.

Artists' Colors, 1840.

From Temple Bar.

In rambles in London in 1840 the only conveyances then available were fusty old two-horse hackney coaches, or those curious hooded cabriolets carrying two, with a little seat for the driver over the right-hand wheel. Short stage coaches plied from the "Old Wheatsheaf," in the Edgware Road, to the Bank; but when the Royal Academy was housed at the top of Somerset House the London omnibus, which superseded them, did not exist, and when bound in that direction, my father, Charles Robert Leslie, generally walked to the Strand, after which he would sometimes indulge in a shilling fare in a wherry from Hungerford stairs toward Somerset House. At that time, and for many years afterward, members of the Royal Academy were allowed an attendant on varnishing days to clean their palette or wash their brushes, &c., and my father nearly always took me with him in that capacity, both to the old Somerset House rooms, and afterward to the new ones in Trafalgar Square, when I was old enough to enjoy watching Turner, Stanfield, and other artists at work. In those good old times artists' oil colors were all tied up into neat little balls of pig's bladder by old Brown of 163 High Holborn. Metal tubes were, I think, first used about 1840, but my father and some other artists continued to use the old-fashioned bladders until 1848 under the idea that the metal might act injuriously upon certain pigments.

Some artists, however, then kept many colors in the form of powder in wide-mouthed bottles, grinding only as much as they required each day in oil.

John Constable was particularly fond of keeping his colors in this way, and had a large store of them in his painting room, especially of the various ochres, and many shades of ultramarine and lovely grays known as ultramarine ash. Constable, I suspect, picked up the rudiments of painting from his early friend John Dunthorn, a house painter of East Bergholt, afterward his assistant in London, and consequently knew as much, if not more, of the practical technique of his art as most men of his day.

Women from the Turkish Harems.

From The Century.

To Therapia I once took ship, the daintiest little ship, all cushions and rugs, manned by two boatmen in white balloon trousers, with yards and yards of stuff to each leg, and Greek jackets, embroidered with gold. And from Stenia to the "Sweet Waters of Asia," an "Arabian Nights" sort of place, with an exquisite Moorish fountain of marble, and great trees shading flocks and bunches of houris in white yashmaks and embroidered feredjés of mauve, yellow, and pink, out for an airing from their harems; all on mats and rugs spread on the grass, attended by black eunuchs—as black as terrapins' paws, and as wrinkled and leathery.

They chattered and laughed and munched bonbons, and partook of roseleaf jelly, sitting with their tiny feet tucked under them, Turkish fashion, their cigarettes perfuming the still air, until their calques gathered them in again, and they all floated away like so many colored swans. You must not wander too near. Even a faithful Turk turns his head away when he passes a woman; a Christian dog might lose his for forgetting the courtesy.

Discovery of a Dreadful Plot.

From The London Figaro.

Some excitement has been caused in Church circles by the discovery of a secret society at Cambridge, whose object is to convert the undergrads to extreme High Church views. The society calls itself the Companions of St. John, and it is said that the members have to take an oath not to disclose the fact of membership to any one. One of the religious papers has ferreted the matter out, and seems to be greatly perturbed at its discovery. So far the Companions of St. John do not appear to have done anything dreadful, and if it amuses them to play at being a secret society, I do not see that it matters very much to any one. If the paper in question had discovered a Popish plot against the Crown it could hardly have made more fuss.

Toilet—Toylet.

From Notes and Queries.

In the "New World of Words," 1720, "toilet" is defined as "a kind of Table cloth, or Carpet, made of fine Linnen, Sattin, Velvet, or Tissue, spread upon a Table in a Bed Chamber, where Persons of Quality dress themselves; a Dressing-cloth." A similar definition is given in Bailey's "Dictionary." The origin of the word is curious, for Cotgrave has: "See 'Toilette,' 'A toylet, the stuff which drapers lay about their cloths, also, a bag to put nightgowns in.'" In the "Rape of the Lock," l. 121, "toilet" seems used for the table and its contents:

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver Vase in mystic order laid.

SENATOR DAVIS RETIRES

NO LONGER A CANDIDATE FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

The Minnesota Senator Withdraws from the Race and His State Declares in Favor of the Ohio Candidate—The Platform Straddles the Currency Question—Demands Adherence to Monroe Doctrine in Treating with Other Countries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 24.—Senator Cushman K. Davis has withdrawn from the race for the Republican Presidential nomination. He doubtless was influenced to this action by the knowledge that he could not go into the St. Louis Convention with the sincere support of the delegation from his own State. Indeed, it was a question if even his continuance in the field could have prevented the declaration, made in State Convention to-day, that the first choice of the Republicans of Minnesota is Major McKinley of Ohio.

Senator Davis evidently had realized the strength of the McKinley movement in this State and had determined to take no chances on being humiliated, for immediately after the assembling of the convention to-day Congressman Towney read the following telegram, which he had received from the Senator:

I am bound, I always did, and do most loyally respect the wishes of the people of Minnesota. For that reason I request that my name be not considered in the deliberations of the Minneapolis Convention. Give all my friends my most enduring and heartfelt thanks.

Minnesota Republicans should, in my opinion, declare against the United States undertaking the unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It should also declare for a protective tariff that will encourage, secure, and perpetuate domestic production of everything, agricultural, mining or manufactures, that we can produce or make—that will in consequence cause steady employment to be given to the American wage earner at wages adequate to the American standard of living; that will also pledge the Republican Party to protect American industry and manhood against the competition now threatening from the Orient, particularly Japan; that will also, by provisions for reciprocity, enlarge our foreign commerce with nations which produce what we cannot produce.

It should also assert the policy of the United States as disclosed by James Monroe and by every one of our statesmen since; declare that the people of Cuba ought to be recognized as belligerents; declare for coast defences, and such other naval and military preparations as will surely make us able to secure peace by our manifest strength in war.

The reading of this telegram released the friends of Davis from what promised to be an embarrassing situation, and left the convention free to elect McKinley delegates at large and to declare their preference for McKinley, which was done unanimously in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the well-considered and pronounced preference of the Republicans of Minnesota for Presidential standard bearer in 1896 is William McKinley, the emphatic, growing choice of Republican voters throughout the land; and in this convention we expect the delegates to be elected to do all they can honorably in the St. Louis Convention to bring about the nomination of William McKinley for President of the United States.

The four delegates at large were chosen by acclamation. They are R. G. Evans of Minneapolis, George Thompson of St. Paul, L. H. Hunt of Blue Earth County, and Charles F. Hendrix of Stearns County.

The financial plank of the platform is as follows:

We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at the parity in purchasing and debt-paying powers; that we are earnestly opposed, under the present conditions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, for the manifest reasons that it would destroy such parity, enormously contract the volume of currency by forcing gold out of circulation, and immediately place us on a silver basis. Believing that it is a self-evident fact that the effect of the international demonetization of silver can be overcome only by international remonetization of that metal, the Republican Party of Minnesota most heartily favors an international conference of the foreign powers for that purpose.

Other planks in the platform "renew fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party; declare adherence to the foreign policy of the United States as set forth by James Monroe, and demand the restoration of the principle of reciprocity as a National policy."

EXPLICIT DECLARATIONS WANTED.

Hartford Board of Trade Calls for Definite Expressions on Currency.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—Col. Jacob L. Greene made an address to the Board of Trade this morning on "Our Currency Problems," at the close of which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hartford Board of Trade respectfully urges upon the present Congress the imperative necessity of such legislation as shall at once and forever remove from our currency those elements of danger which have been so fruitful of long continued disturbance and loss to every industry in this country, and so costly to the country in the debts it has incurred; to prevent irreparable disaster and complete dishonor, the depressing shadow of which can never again pass away from our industrial and commercial development until these elements of dangerous uncertainty are finally removed. And it also demands of the conventions of each political party, soon to assemble, a distinct, unqualified, and categorical utterance upon the alternatives of a gold basis or a silver basis for our currency, to the end that the business men of the country, the producers, the manufacturers, the merchants, and the wage earners, may know with certainty upon whom to depend for the money that is good at its face everywhere and always, and whom to hold responsible for a money that is and can be worth but little intrinsically and the value of which will always be fluctuating and rapidly depreciating, as it has been for the last twenty years, in spite of every effort to sustain it.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote.

TEXAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Allison Men Triumph in the Matter of Contested Seats.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 24.—The Republican State Convention, which was to meet here at noon to-day, did not assemble until 8 o'clock to-night, owing to delay in the Credentials Committee in passing on contested delegations, to determine which should participate in the temporary organization.

The committee gave the McKinleyites an unpleasant surprise by seating Allison delegations from San Antonio and Austin, and the Allison men to-night say they have a chance of naming all the delegates to the National Convention to-morrow.

The convention to-night is a perfect bedlam, trying to elect a temporary Chairman, with McKinley and Allison men in nomination. The McKinley faction lost prestige to-day for want of leaders, but they still claim that they will elect three of the four delegates. Prominent Allison men are willing to concede them two with no instructions.

BRADLEY IN McKINLEY'S WAY.

Kentucky's Governor Making Trouble with His Presidential Boom.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 24.—The rivalry between Gov. Bradley's Presidential managers and the McKinley following in this State has progressed almost to the stage of an open breach.

A Lexington McKinley paper came out in an editorial article to-day, declaring that Gov. Bradley's Presidential aspirations were both hopeless to himself and embarrassing to his friends and supporters, and that he ought to get out of the way.

McKinley leaders have opened headquarters at Louisville, with Mayor George D. Todd at the head of the organization. McKinley literature is being distributed over the State and a strong fight is being made in every district.

Gov. Bradley went to Parkersburg, W. Va., to-night, where he will speak to-morrow night before the Republican clubs of that State. His friends are sanguine he will receive the vote of West Virginia.

Missouri Votes for McKinley.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., March 24.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth District to-day nominated R. E. Lewis of Henry County for Congress, and indorsed McKinley for President.

WARRENTON, Mo., March 24.—The Republicans of the Ninth District to-day renominated Congressman Treloar unanimously. McKinley and Webster Davis were indorsed for President and Governor respectively.

Butler Sticks to Free Silver.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 24.—Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist Party in North Carolina, has issued a circular letter to County Chairmen of the party and to influential members, in which he advises Populists not to fuse or co-operate with either Republicans or Democrats, but to hold firmly to the free-silver-coinage plan.

McKinley in Quay's State.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., March 24.—The Huntingdon County Republican Convention was held here to-day. The vote on Presidential preference resulted as follows: McKinley, 84; Quay, 63. The delegates to the District Convention were instructed to vote for McKinley.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE ELECTED HIM.

Col. R. W. Thompson Tells How He First Entered Public Life.

From The Indianapolis News.

At a meeting of the various ladies' literary clubs of Terre Haute, Ind., Col. R. W. Thompson, who was the guest of honor, made an eloquent address, paying a high tribute to the wise, intellectual type of womanhood, and indulging, for the first time in his career, in any public reminiscence of personal character. Col. Thompson has always studiously avoided this feature of public speaking or writing, and it was one of the greatest objections urged against his book. He said:

"When nobody else in the world thought of such a thing, when I was a mere stripling, a young and inexperienced boy, they talked about making me a candidate for the Legislature. The county was opposed to me in politics, but those old women absolutely brought me out for the Legislature. And if it had not been for them, I should no more thought of entering politics than I would now think of knocking out my brains. But the fact about it is that, with the women on my side, I could beat any man in the world, and I did beat a man who had been three or four years in the Legislature—one of the best men in the country—simply because I was the women's candidate."

Col. Thompson also spoke touchingly of the influence which the teachings and the character of his mother and his stepmother had upon his life.

Col. Thompson spoke of an incident in his early boyhood in which he was about to be punished by his father for having lost his marbles playing for "keeps," and then deceiving his father about it. His mother offered to go his "security" for future good conduct, and after her death her face would rise up before him at the thought of any wrong action, and keep him true to that bond. At another juncture of his address, Col. Thompson said:

"I remember quite distinctly the first speech I ever made. It was on the Fourth of July, a time when any one ought to be able to make a speech if he can speak at all. I took the pains to write out my speech, and after writing it, concluded that it was a grand production. I carefully committed it to memory, practicing in the woods, wondering the very trees did not applaud my efforts. When the time came to deliver it, I thought I had learned it, but when I rose to speak I could remember only 'Fellow-citizens.' My heart was in my mouth, and I could proceed no further. In a few moments I recovered my composure, and went on to make a speech an hour long, which did not contain a word of that which I had written. From that day to this I have never written a speech.

"Speaking of the telegraph, let me tell you an anecdote concerning Morse. A good many years ago, when I was in Congress, I happened to be in New-York. A friend of mine asked me to go with him to see an old friend. I went over there, and there I saw an old man whose hair was as gray as mine is now; his clothes were rather rusty, he had a sort of machine sitting upon a table upon the upper floor of his house. He told me that there was another one on the lower floor. He said that it was the telegraph, and that he could send a message down there and get an answer to anything I desired to ask in a moment. I inquired, 'Who will be the next President of the United States?' His answer was, 'Henry Clay.' 'Well,' said I, 'I presume I don't know anything about your machine, but I like its politics, and if you will come down to Washington I will vote to give you $25,000, or enough to build your line from Baltimore to Washington.'

"He came to Washington and got his money to build it. And to-day, through his most wonderful genius, we get from London at night news of events that occurred before sunrise. I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that nobody in Terre Haute, or in my Congressional district, complained of my vote on this question. My friend Gov. Wallace of Indianapolis voted the same way, and was beaten for Congress at the next election upon that ground alone. From that day to this I have never permitted Indianapolis, in my judgment, to occupy a position of rivalry as against Terre Haute. I feel that she has no rival, so far as her people are concerned, at least, and certainly she has no rival so far as her women are concerned."

At the conclusion of Col. Thompson's remarks, the presiding officer, in a few graceful words, presented Col. Thompson with a handsome bouquet of eighty-seven carnations—one for each year of his long life.

Monument to a Georgia Poet.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

A committee from the Hayne Circle composed of William H. Fleming, E. B. Hook, Mrs. W. F. Alexander, and Mrs. J. R. Lamar, with President E. B. Baxter as Chairman, has signed a contract for the monument to be erected to the memory of the late Richard Henry Wilde, a former citizen of Augusta, and author of that beautiful and well-known poem, beginning:

"My life is like the Summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close
Is scattered on the ground to die.
Yet o'er that rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of Heaven are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see,
But none, alas, will weep for me."

The monument will be of Georgia granite, and the work throughout of Georgia artists. It will be a shaft not less than twenty feet above the foundation. The four faces of the die will be polished and contain inscriptions in raised letters. On one of them will be a beautifully chiseled rose accompanied by the foregoing verse.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, March 24.—Fire last night did $120,000 damage to the stock of the Washburn-Halligan Coffee Company, 115 East Second Street, and destroyed the firm's four-story building. The plant of The Daily Leader, which occupied the front of the west half of the double structure, was badly damaged. The loss on the building is about $15,000.

CLYDE, N. Y., March 24.—The kiln of C. M. Warner's malthouse, the largest building in town, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The kiln contained about 100,000 bushels of barley and malt. The loss is not known.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, March 24.—The Evangeline Hotel, at Berwick, one of the largest hotels in the Annapolis Valley, was burned to the ground early this morning. All the occupants had narrow escapes from death, and saved very little of their effects.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—Fire at 1:30 o'clock this morning in the building 440 Asylum Street, occupied by James L. Howard & Co., manufacturers of car furnishing goods, caused a loss of $10,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—The unoccupied residence of S. G. Curtice, 19 North Goodman Street, was burned last night. The loss is $10,000.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., March 24.—The organ pipe manufactory owned by F. McCullom, at Mansfield Depot, was burned this morning. The loss is $3,000.

CHESTER, Penn., March 24.—Ebenezer Birtwell's cotton storage warehouse, with 1,500 bales of cotton, burned. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

ERIE, Penn., March 24.—St. Andrew's Catholic Church burned. Loss, $10,000; insurance, partial.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1 A. M.—12 East Forty-second Street; Dickson & Laidlaw, stationery, and others; damage, $7,500.

—2:30 A. M.—211 East Ninety-sixth Street, tenement; damage, $50.

—4 A. M.—576 Elton Avenue; frame dwelling; Ambrose Purdy, owner; damage, $100.

—5:20 A. M.—176 Franklin Street; dwelling of the Rev. J. M. Bennett; damage, $500.

—10:20 A. M.—147 Essex Street; Morris Owens, tenement; damage trifling.

—11:20 A. M.—342 West Fifty-ninth Street; Daniel Gearing, dwelling; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—1,467 Lexington Avenue; Joseph Pollock; damage, $100.

—1:40 P. M.—1,970 Third Avenue; Morr Rittman's flat; damage slight.

—2:50 P. M.—148 Amsterdam Avenue; Thomas O'Connor, tenement; damage, $10.

—3:30 P. M.—134 West Twentieth Street; Christian Gies, dwelling; damage, $25.

—5 P. M.—600 Second Avenue; Mary Moran, tenement; damage, $10.

—5:20 P. M.—152 James Street; C. Bruno; tenement; damage, $35.

—7:30 P. M.—64 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Jacob Lichfurger, flat; damage, $50.

—7:30 P. M.—4 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street; I. E. Church; damage, $50.

ARBITRATION AN AMERICAN POLICY.

A New-Yorker's Letter to an English Friend on the Venezuelan Message.

An able, dispassionate review of present conditions in this country appears in The Illustrated American in the form of a personal letter, written by a New-York business man to a friend in England. The writer is Mr. Abraham Mills.

He comments on the surprise with which his English friends have viewed the suddenness with which the Venezuelan excitement arose. As one of the causes for the feeling against England, which, he says, undoubtedly exists in the United States, he cites the attitude of England during the civil war, saying its course then alienated both the North and the South. He says there are other small matters that have continually deepened the feeling of dislike. He then continues:

"Now as to the Venezuelan difficulty: All of your writers, and most of ours, argue ad nauseam about the Monroe doctrine and its infringement. This is a good thing to conjure with, but the bottom fact of the difficulty is the rejection by Lord Salisbury of arbitration in this matter, which we have been urging upon the British Government for years, and which Lord Granville agreed to in 1885. Arbitration has long been the declared policy of this Government for settling disputes in both Americas. Furthermore, at the Pan-American Convention in Washington during the last Administration, it was accepted by all the sixteen delegates, excepting Chile, whose member simply abstained from voting.

"Now, when you say, in face of the above facts, that you won't arbitrate, you say you will fight. When we say you must arbitrate, we also say we will fight. And this, not so much on account of the immediate matter in dispute as for the principle of arbitration, which is of such vital importance to all the Americas. Unless we make the world recognize this as the American way of settling controversies, we shall eventually be compelled to keep a large standing army and an enormous fleet for safeguarding our 10,000 miles of seaboard. We don't want anything on this side resembling the war footing of Europe, and we shall try to prevent it ab initio by maintaining the principle of arbitration, and by arms, if necessary.

"The row between us has come at an unfortunate time, owing to the prevalent jingoism here. It must be confessed there is a restlessness and discontent which our Congress fairly represents. This is owing to a long period of business depression and the hopelessness of any immediate change for the better. In this country, from 1875 to 1890, with large immigration came enormous production of agricultural products at very remunerative prices, accompanied by high protection, which gave big wages and a steady inflation of the currency, which added fuel to the speculative boiler.

"Now the inevitable reaction has arrived and we have come to grief. We hardly know what is the matter with us, and are impatient and very mad, and are ready for any desperate remedy that promises to improve matters. This is the reason of the silver craze, and the advocates of cheap money are more and more wrought up at the successive checks they have met. It is no wonder the idea of a war is attractive to many. War means the reverse of all this; chances of fame and fortune; a break-up of the deadly stagnation of years; high prices and glorious days for the contractor and the purveyor of army supplies. And to another class a war means paper money and a general liquidation of debts.

"All these things are taken into account by those in authority, and, in spite of the jingo Congressmen and newspapers, a sincere effort is being made to keep the ship of state off the breakers. There is now little doubt that the request of the President for a commission on the Venezuelan matter was intended to take it out of the hands of an excited Congress, and thus to put the question temporarily outside of politics and to permit cooler judgment to have a chance to operate. But as the time approaches for the results of that commission's labors to be published, the danger point of the whole difficulty also approaches, and the question of peace or war is likely to come to this one point—Will or will you not arbitrate? Surely the resources of diplomacy are not insufficient to provide a way out before it comes to this point."

*BUSINES

ON TRIAL FOR HERESY

THE REV. MR. BROWN SAID TO HAVE DISCREDITED BIBLE'S TEACHINGS.

Alleged to Have Said the World Would Be as Well Off Without the Gospels and that Christ Was Teacher, Not Saviour—Accused of Denying the Incarnation—Council Tries Him in Madison, Conn.—Verdict Expected To-day.

MADISON, Conn., March 24.—The Rev. William T. Brown, pastor of the Congregational Church, was tried to-day on the charge of heresy, in the little church here. The edifice was crowded. The council adjourned at 6:30 o'clock to-night, after making the announcement that a verdict will not be reached until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

In the meantime a committee of three from the council, including the Rev. Dr. Smyth, who is a close friend of the accused pastor, will prepare resolutions which will constitute the finding of the association. It was announced this evening that there was little doubt that the council would acquit the Rev. Mr. Brown of the charge of unorthodox utterances.

As will be remembered, the accusation was brought against the young minister by a minority of the congregation about two weeks ago, but the difficulty has been brewing for some time, and, in fact, goes back to the Rev. Mr. Brown's installation in his pastorate. An extreme ill feeling has prevailed among the two wings of his parishioners, and it has been claimed that the prime cause of the trial is not the alleged unorthodoxy at all, but that it is simply an outlet for the uncordial relations between the two sections into which the church is split. The opponents of the Rev. Mr. Brown, or anti-Brownites, as they call themselves, submitted their case to Dr. Blake of New-London, and from it he formulated the following charges, which the accused was called upon to answer this morning:

1. The Rev. William T. Brown does not hold the doctrine of the atonement as it is taught in the Scriptures and as it is commonly held by evangelical Congregational churches.

2. He does not accept the doctrine of the incarnation as taught by the Bible, and is commonly held by evangelical Congregational churches.

3. He seems to deny the doctrine of the Trinity as evangelical Congregational churches hold it and understand the Scriptures to teach it.

4. He minimizes, if he does not deny, the authority of the Bible as evangelical Congregational churches hold it.

5. He has made statements that have a tendency to belittle the Bible and Christ.

There were present at the trial to-day about forty-five delegates selected from the churches of the consociation and several outside congregations. The Rev. E. M. James of New-Haven, the Moderator, read the resolution by which the meeting had its authority, specifying the charges against the Rev. Mr. Brown. Among the members of the consociation were the Rev. Mr. Smyth, Prof. Brastow of Yale, and Judge Simon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

The relation of the Rev. Dr. Blake to the meeting was explained by Moderator James. He desired to correct the report that the charges were preferred by Dr. Blake. The Moderator said that the Rev. Mr. Blake was acting simply as counsel to the malcontents in the parish. Dr. Blake himself added that if he had known what he was getting into he probably would not have taken any action in the matter.

G. T. Marsh, Chairman of the minority committee, read a paper in support of the charges. He said the minority had no intention of bringing charges of heresy against Mr. Brown. The church was in trouble, and needed advice. The original idea, he said, had nothing to do with a formal accusation of heresy.

The Rev. Mr. Brown then made his statement that he believed the charges were without foundation, and the counsel for the prosecution proceeded. According to Dr. Blake, Mr. Brown said on Dec. 19: "Christ is in no sense a substitute for us; neither did He make an atonement."

The Rev. Mr. Brown made a point of order, saying that the evidence was not such as has been put in his hands, and he preferred to have it uniform. The point was not pressed, and Mrs. Joseph Scranton was called to testify to the truth of the statement of Dec. 19. Being asked if there was anything in his statements that would modify it, she quoted from some of his other Thursday evening remarks to the effect that the central idea for religious life was to live the life of Christ. She added that the Rev. Mr. Brown never gave any explanations of his remarks when requested to do so.

Mr. Moore, who has been particularly active and bitter against the pastor, said that the young minister had declared that "we are not saved by Christ's blood, but by His life." The point that had been emphasized in the pastor's sermons was the fact that the main service rendered by Christ to mankind was not that of a divine savior, but of a teacher. "He once declared," continued the witness, that "God saves those who take Christ as a teacher."

The Rev. Mr. Brown had little to do with the witness in the way of questioning them, but he took occasion to interrogate Mr. Moore.

Q.—Did you not in that meeting say: "Do I understand you to mean that Jesus serves us as a teacher"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And didn't I answer your question in the negative? A.—Your point was, as I understood it, that forgiveness by the blood of Christ was set aside. The forgiveness came simply by accepting Christ as our teacher. At that time I asked you for an explanation of certain statements in Scripture, but received no answer.

The counsel for the prosecution again took the witness in hand:

On Dec. 15 did you hear the Rev. Mr. Brown say that Christ was not ordained to suffer. Any one who believes that God sent Christ into the world to suffer for our sins makes God a devil or an impostor? A.—I was not present on that occasion.

Prof. Brastow seemed to play the part of counsel to the accused, although not formally understood to be such. He took hold of nearly every witness, and asked questions, the object of which was to bring out points favorable to the Rev. Mr. Brown. He now took up Mr. Moore, and examined him as to the exact point at issue.

Q.—Don't you think that the point emphasized was the saving condition of the life of Christ? A.—I am sure that Mr. Brown emphasized the teaching significance of Christ. I was very much surprised to hear such statements as this coming from our church pulpit. I had been brought up to look upon Christ as the Saviour of the world, and that preaching was contrary to everything I had learned. I—

Q.—That will do, Mr. Morse. We want to hear what you heard, not what you said.

Mr. Morse, somewhat crestfallen, left the platform.

Charles Redfield furnished the comedy element to the proceedings and had to be frequently called to order by the Moderator and others. He has not attended church for over a year, owing to his disgust, so he declares, at the way affairs were conducted. Before the witness could proceed, however, a dispute arose between Judge Baldwin and Dr. Blake as to the method of procedure. Judge Baldwin thought that the proper thing would be to read the charges to the various witnesses and hear what each had to say, but his idea was not adopted.

Mr. Redfield declared that the accused had uttered the very words mentioned by other witnesses with the exception that God was declared a "devil" and not a "monster." Prof. Brastow took him in hand.

Q.—Have you any clear idea as to what Mr. Brown meant by these words? A.—No, I hain't; I seldom knew what Mr. Brown meant in any of his sermons. You see, I hain't attended church for over a year, as I couldn't stand this sort of—

"Never mind that," interrupted the counsel, and Mr. Redfield withdrew.

Miss Lizzie Lee then stepped upon the platform. "Did you ever hear, Miss Lee," inquired Dr. Blake, "Mr. Brown say the following: 'No third person could bear our sins for us, neither God, man, nor devil. For the innocent to suffer for the guilty would be devilish'?"

The witness answered in the affirmative. The question then arose as to whether this was a direct quotation from a sermon or was interjected by the pastor extempore. Miss Lee declared that to all appearance the pastor was reading from his sermon.

Hart Scranton, son of Dr. T. D. Scranton, whose utterances on the matter through the press have attracted considerable attention, was then brought forward. He had something to say about the pastor's irreverent references to the Hebrew sacrifices.

"He once said," the young man began, "that the whole system of the Hebrew sacrifices was pagan and an abomination to God. He declared that no man could sacrifice animals and have them pass as an atonement for his sins. He referred to them as 'miserable theories,' and said that such substitutions for sin were detestable. There was also a great deal more in the same line."

Mr. Scranton was not questioned at all and gave place to Miss Alice Brown. She related an interview she had had with the pastor on the subject of the atonement.

"There was a great deal in Mr. Brown's remarks on the atonement that I could not not understand it all," she went on. "So I thought one time that I would go to him personally and ask him what he meant. He replied in answer to our questions that the world would have been as well off if Christ had not died in the way He did. I asked him if the death of Christ had not been foretold. He replied that it had not been foretold, and had not been foreknown. He explained that Christ's own prophecies that He would die in the way He did were very natural; He lived in very turbulent times, and no man's life was safe who preached in the way He did. That was all there was to the matter."

E. G. Coe, resplendent in a frock coat and a white necktie, proved rather too forward a witness for the prosecution. He reached the rostrum with a few bold strides and began to tell what he knew of the Rev. Mr. Brown's ideas on the miraculousness of Christ's birth. "He declared," affirmed Mr. Coe, with emphasis, "that the birth of Christ was the same and no different from that of any other child." Mr. Coe then proceeded to embellish the statement with commentaries of his own. "I left the church right off when I heard preaching of that kind, you know; you couldn't expect me to—"

"That will do, that will do. Tell what you know," interrupted Dr. Blake. "We want no additions of your own."

Q. (By Dr. Newman Smyth)—Did you understand that Mr. Brown denied the incarnation? A.—No. All I heard was that. Isn't that a denial?

Q.—Did he say anything about the incarnation? A.—I do not think that was the subject of the sermon.

Q.—Did you in that, or any other sermon, hear him say anything about the incarnation? A.—I don't remember of anything.

Q. (by Prof. Brastow)—Did you understand him to deny the truth of Christ's miraculous birth? Did he deny the virgin birth of Christ? A.—Not unless that is a denial.

Q.—Was there anything said about the incarnation? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—You are well up in these matters, are you not? You know what is meant by the incarnation? A.—Oh, yes; I know about these things.

Q.—Did he deny that Christ was divine at His birth? A.—No, but I understood him to mean it all the same.

Q.—Oh, it was merely an impression on your part? A.—Y-y-yes.

Q.—Did he in any sense deny the incarnation? A.—No, not in ar y sense.

The next charge on the list was the alleged denial of the Trinity. It has all along been known that the prosecution had no evidence on this point, and there was no surprise when the charge was dropped.

There remained the last charge, somewhat vaguely worded to the effect that the pastor minimized if he did not deny the authority of the board. Miss Lee once more took the stand and declared that the pastor had said; "You might search the Scriptures through and through and you couldn't find eternal life in them." It was also affirmed that he declared that the world would be as well off if the four gospels had never been written. These statements produced no great excitement.

Ralph Buell was called to testify on the fourth count. He declared that he had heard the pastor say that the Bible was no better than any other book, and that if you read it through and through you would find no eternal life in it.

"What was the date of this sermon?" he was asked. He did not know, but believed that it was in the year 1895.

Charles Redfield said that the Rev. Mr. Brown related how he had tried to read the Bible to a sick person with not very good results. "He declared," went on Mr. Redfield, "that he may have made a mistake, and that perhaps the Bible was not the best thing to read under these circumstances. He took up George Eliot, he said, and the effect was better than when he read from the Bible."

Q.—Was the man in question a Christian? A.—I did not know at the time whether he was or not, but I have since learned that he was not.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 24—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and decidedly warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair weather, decidedly warmer, southerly winds. VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. NORTH CAROLINA, diminishing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature in eastern portion, fair and decidedly warmer in western portion, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, clearing on the coast, fair, with diminishing cloudiness, rising temperature, easterly, shifting to southerly, winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, slightly warmer in southern portions, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair and decidedly warmer, winds becoming southerly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, and decidedly warmer, brisk to high southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, much warmer, high southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, but probably with little or no rain, warmer in eastern portion, high southwesterly winds, shifting to colder, northwesterly, at night. WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, possibly with rain or snow in northwestern portion, warmer in southern, and colder in northwest, portion, much colder at night, with a cold wave in northwest portion, high southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. MINNESOTA, cloudy and threatening, probably with snow, colder, with a cold wave Wednesday night, brisk northwesterly winds. KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. MISSOURI, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds.

COLORADO, partly cloudy, colder in northwestern portion, westerly, shifting to northerly, winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, cloudy, with rain, probably turning to snow, colder, with a cold wave, winds becoming northerly. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening, probably with snow, colder, with a cold wave, northwesterly winds. IOWA, increasing cloudiness, perhaps followed by rain or snow at night, warmer in southeast portions, colder Wednesday night, westerly to northwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, cloudy, possibly followed by rain or snow at night, colder in northwestern portion, with a cold wave in extreme northwestern portion, westerly to northwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

The area of high pressure has moved slowly eastward, and is now central in New-Jersey. It embraces the southeastern half of the country. A depression of considerable extent is central in northern Minnesota, accompanied by high temperature, but with little precipitation.

The weather has cleared on the Atlantic coast from Virginia northward, but it is still raining on the South Atlantic coast, and is cloudy in the East Gulf States. The weather is nearly clear throughout the central valleys and the lower lake region, it is partly cloudy in the upper lake region, and there is an area of clouds in the Northwest extending westward to the Pacific coast and northward into British America.

The temperature has remained nearly stationary on the North Atlantic coast and in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. It is decidedly colder in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and a marked rise of temperature has occurred from the Mississippi westward to the Rocky Mountains, and also in the upper lake region

Fair and decidedly warmer weather is indicated for the North and Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Fair weather and slowly rising temperature for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. The weather will continue fair and warm in the Southwest. In the Northwest there will be an increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow in the northerly districts, with a rapid fall in temperature and a cold wave in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota.

The American Girl.

From The Forum.

Shall I dare to express my whole idea? The severe education that the American girl receives agrees especially with those who afterward choose celibacy. The single woman in the United States is infinitely superior to her European sister; free from the fetters that often make the French old maid so pitiable and ridiculous, she does not, like the latter, expect to gain liberty by marriage—on the contrary, by marriage she would lose that perfect independence which allows her to cultivate herself more and more, to rise into a larger sphere than that of the family, and even of the ordinary social circle, by consecrating herself to works of universal interest. Her intercourse with men, freed from the childishness of flirtation, bears a stamp of quietness and freedom which allows real and serious intimacies that no criticism could assail. One sees no bitterness, no regrets. Her lot is too beautiful, her life too full, in spite of the natural satisfactions renounced—nay, perhaps just on account of that renunciation. Let there be, however, no misunderstanding. If it seems indispensable to me that the woman who, for some good reason or other, does not marry, should find some sphere for her activity, I severely blame the systematic scorn of marriage which comes to many young Americans who are ambitious to be somebody, to do something, to distinguish themselves in a career, and to escape from the common ways. With these pretended vocations there is often mixed a childish vanity, a morbid idea of creating a sensation, of singling one's self out, and obstacles are most useful in proving their real value.

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FINE NEW SKATING RINK

THE ST. NICHOLAS CLUB OPENS ITS BUILDING ON THE WEST SIDE.

Several Hundred Visitors Enjoy Skating to Music on the Smooth Ice—A Surface 200 by 90 Feet for the Sport—Hockey Team Already Organized—Cornell and Yale Teams Will Play the New-Yorkers in a Few Days.

With a splendid surface of ice, the rink of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, on Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, was opened to the public yesterday, though the building is as yet quite a way from completion. No seats have as yet been placed in the commodious balconies, though this will be done during the week, and the bricks of the walls stand out devoid of any ornamentation. But as the ice is the thing, this mattered but little, particularly as the surface was as smooth and hard as the most enthusiastic devotee of skating could ask for.

Several hundred skaters were on the ice during the afternoon and evening, over 200 skating to the music at one time last evening. Stanford White, the architect, was present with a party of a dozen. Mr. and owner of the cutter Queen Mab, with a party of ladies; R. D. Wrenn, W. A. Larned, and H. W. Slocum, the lawn tennis experts; Erskine Hewitt, Percy Chubb, the owner of the cutter Queen Mabb, with a party; C. H. Sherrill, the one-time famous runner of the New-York Athletic Club; E. A. Crowninshield, and Miss Phelps and Miss Barron, two of the most graceful lady skaters in the city, were among the members of the club who were on skates in the throng. All were enthusiastic over the surface, which was kept clear by a corps of gray uniformed attendants, so that considerable in the way of fancy skating was indulged in.

The skating surface is 200 feet by 90, and is renewed three times daily, so that glare ice is had at all times. The space is a perfect one for hockey, a game which has come to be quite the vogue with members of the club. About the surface a wooden platform rises to a height sufficient to make a fine cushion to drive the puck against for carrom plays in hockey, something which is lacking in most rinks.

Already a team of hockey players has been organized, with Chandler P. Anderson as Captain and Malcolm G. Chace, R. D. Wrenn, W. A. Larned, and H. W. Slocum, all expert tennis players, and E. A. Crowninshield and Thomas Barron as players, with Howard Taylor, another tennis expert; Charles A. Pope, manager of the rink; Erskine Hewitt, Percy Chubb, the yachtsman, and Herndon Chubb, a Yale athlete are among the others who have taken up this sport, and who are showing a lot of skill at the game.

The Cornell University Hockey Club is expected here on Saturday for a game with the St. Nicholas players, and on Wednesday next the Yale team will probably meet the St. Nicholas Club boys in a game. It is expected that a game between the Yale and Princeton players will be a feature of the near future. On the Saturday following Good Friday an exhibition game will be played between the Victoria Club of Montreal and the Ottawa team, both of which will, on the following week, play against the team from St. Paul's School, in New-Hampshire, as well as against the St. Nicholas team. The St. Nicholas Club will also play against the teams of Columbia University, of the Montclair (N. J.) Club, the Orange Field Club, the Staten Island Athletic Club, and the Princeton University Club.

Hockey has taken a strong hold on the amateur athletes of the town who have a fondness for skating, and already an interclub match is talked of by the enthusiasts, in which teams now forming in the Union, Knickerbocker, University, University Athletic, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs will compete for the club championship of the city.

One thing about the rink that is in striking contrast to the Ice Palace, heretofore the only rink in the city, is the temperature. At the St. Nicholas rink the temperature is kept at about 35°, on the ground that it is about the right temperature for such violent exercise as skating. This is accomplished by the use of electric fans in ventilators in each corner of the huge building. Two of these keep pure air pumping into the rink, and two keep drawing out such impure air as does not rise and pass out at the ventilators in the roof. Here, by the ingenious use of steam pipes, the cold air is prevented from rushing in onto the heads of the skaters, while it, at the same time, serves to perfect the whole scheme of ventilation.

The rink so successfully opened yesterday will be open to the public morning, afternoon, and evening every week day except Monday, there being sessions from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30; 3 to 6 P. M, and 8:30 to 11 P. M.

For Interscholastic Games.

The Interscholastic Association of Massachusetts will send over a strong delegation to bid for some of the prizes at the New Manhattan Athletic Club interscholastic games Saturday night. Probably the most promising performer is E. M. Robinson of Worcester Academy, who won the forty-yard dash in 0:04 4-5, and the 300-yard dash in 0:35 1-5 at the Boston interscholastic games last Saturday. In the first event he tied the existing record, and in the last event he beat the former record by a whole second, and won the half-mile walk. A. L. O'Toole of the Boston English High School, will compete. He won the half-mile walk, which is the distance in Boston, in 3:33, and won easily. In the pole vault, Bascom Johnson of Worcester Academy has entered. He has a record of 10 feet 7 inches. E. W. Mills of Boston Berkeley School will try the mile run. He won the 1,000-yard dash Saturday, making the new record of 2:33. In the half-mile run will be found Dow of the English High School and Boston Athletic Association, who won the 600-yard dash last Saturday. The following Boston Athletic Association men have volunteered to come as officials: M. L. Pratt, F. M. Wood, Morris Stern, A. R. De Groot; also J. G. Lathrop of Harvard.

Inter-State Shooting Tourney.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 24.—The first day of the fourth annual tournament of the Inter-State Shooting Association of America was begun this morning at Elkwood Park before a large and representative class of sportsmen, comprising the best wing shots in America. Last night's fall of snow made things unpleasant for the marksmen, and the birds were not as lively as they would have been had the ground been clear. The opening event, the Elkwood Park introductory, had seventy-three entries, and five men tied for first honors by killing every bird. The marksmen were J. R. Elliott, Capt. Money, D. N. Claridge, R. A. Bartlett, and T. W. Morfey. Seventeen marksmen scored nine birds each.

The second event, the Nitro-Powder Handicap, which was not finished, had sixty-six contestants. B. F. Smith, J. R. Elliott, and D. A. Upson each killed fifteen birds straight. Annie Oakley was also a contestant, and killed twelve out of her fifteen birds.

Racing Dates Allotted.

The principal business transacted at the meeting of the stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday was the allotting of dates, the Queens County Jockey Club being assigned those from July 13 to July 21 inclusive, and the Brighton Beach Association those from July 22 to Aug. 14 inclusive. The applications of R. J. Hutchinson, Frank Grace, James Hogan, and Leslie Washburn for reinstatement were denied.

Exhibition of Trout Pictures.

An exhibition of Wakeman Holbertson's oil paintings will be given at Conroy's, 310 Broadway, April 1 to April 4, inclusive. Mr. Holberton is known as the artist angler, and his collection includes many pictures of trout and the lakes and rivers where the fish were taken. A few pictures of game birds will also be shown.

Reception to Methodist Conference.

A reception to the members of the New-York Annual Conference and of the Lay Electoral Conference has been arranged by the Methodist Social Union, to take place on Thursday evening, April 2, from 8 to 11 o'clock, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue. In addition to the members of the two Conference bodies there will be other prominent invited guests present, among them the best-known philanthropic workers in this vicinity.

This will be the largest gathering in this city of Methodist Church representatives since a similar reception, held in 1892. Lander's Orchestra will furnish music throughout the evening, and an elaborate menu will be served by Maresi. Tickets for members of the union, and for all others than the invited guests may be had of the Secretary, J. Edgar Leaycraft, 1,517 Broadway.

AN INVITATION ACCEPTED

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This Reprint is NOT a New Dictionary as Represented, but is an Old English Work, Reprinted in this Country from Imported Plates.

STATEMENTS IN RECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE REPRINT.

(Adv. in N. Y. Papers, Feb. 28.)

"It is absolutely the very latest dictionary in existence."

(Adv. in N. Y. Papers, Feb. 29.)

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(Adv. in N. Y. Papers, Feb. 27.)

"It is the only reference book that is fully up to date."

THE FACTS.

This dictionary was begun in England in 1872 by Robert Hunter. The following is from the preface of the English edition: "In March, 1872, proposals were made by the firm to Rev. R. (now Dr.) Hunter that he should undertake the work. . . . By 1876, Mr. Hunter had accumulated a large mass of materials which were then put into the printers' hands, but it was not until 1879 that the first divisional volume was issued to the public. The second followed in 1881. . . . The last volume being published at the close of 1888." It was thus complete and on the market **before the Standard Dictionary, the Century, or even Webster's International** had appeared.

Instead of Resetting the Type to Bring the Work "Up-to-Date" for the American Market, the Plates of the English Edition were Curiously Mutilated and Patched.

A few new words were inserted by cutting out, here and there from these imported plates, other important words and definitions. This can be seen at once by comparing the English edition and this American reprint. To assist the investigation "earnestly courted" we have prepared photographic facsimile pages of the English work and the American reprint which we will send free. The first and last words of each page are precisely the same in both, with scarcely an exception. Here and there a *vocabulary* word was changed from the English spelling to the American, as *colour* to *color*, but the English spelling *colour* is unchanged all through the body of the definition. *Labour, Saviour, etc.*, are changed to *labor, Savior, etc.*, but where they appear in the definitions of other words the English spelling occurs.

FOR EXAMPLE: To make room for the word "appendicitis" an important legal definition of the word "appendant" just above in the same column was cut out. The definition of a modern bicycle is given under the old word "velocipede," (common name 20 years ago), by cutting out a few lines of the old definition and inserting new lines. In the old portion that remains tire is spelled "tyre" (the English form) while the spelling is changed to the the American form "tire" in the lines inserted, making a curious jumble.

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This Reprint Omits Over 40,000 Terms that are in the Century Dictionary, and Over 120,000 Terms that are in the Standard Dictionary.

Thousands of these are New Terms in the Arts and Sciences that have come into use since this English work was completed.

The English language has grown with tremendous rapidity during the past decade, especially in the departments of the Arts and Sciences. A dictionary 20 years old is distanced. For example, in this old English dictionary, reprinted here and advertised as "the most recent and complete dictionary of the English language extant," on a single page (2313) between "glandulation" and "glass," **there are omitted 79 words** that are given in the Standard Dictionary, 60 of them being found also in the Century. On another page (4072) between the words "rurality" and "russet," 33 words that are in the Standard Dictionary (27 of them being also in the Century), are not to be found in this reprint of the old English work, and so on throughout.

STATEMENTS IN RECENT ADVERTISEMENTS OF THE REPRINT.

(Adv. in McClure's Magazine, Dec. 1895.)

"This dictionary contains 250,000 words. . . . 35,000 more than any other dictionary."

(Adv. in The Christian Witness, Chicago, and other papers.)

"The Standard Dictionary contains but 200,000 words."

THE FACTS.

"This dictionary contains in round numbers some 180,000 words or headings." **From the Preface of the English Edition.**

The Standard Dictionary contains 301,865 vocabulary terms, by actual count (not including any of the 47,408 cyclopedic entries in the appendix,) about 75,000 more than any other dictionary ever published.

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(Adv. in N. Y. Papers, Feb. 27, 1896.)

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(Adv. in N. Y. Papers, March 1, 1896.)

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The New-York newspapers have formed no syndicate to sell this or any other dictionary. In New-York these reprinters advertise under the name of "The New-York Newspaper Syndicate." In Washington they call themselves "The Washington Newspaper Syndicate"; in Boston "The New-England Newspaper Syndicate"; in Cleveland, O., "The National Newspaper Syndicate," &c., in a way that is well calculated to lead the public to believe that the work **has a backing which it does not have.**

This Dictionary has never been recognized as an Authority Even in England whence it Came.

Although published in London by an English firm, this Dictionary was never accepted as a first-class or authoritative dictionary by English scholars and critics; and when the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary was reviewed by the British press, the Dictionary in question, although it had been before the public for nearly 20 years, was not even once mentioned in comparison, in the hundreds of reviews that came to us, although comparisons were made with all other dictionaries of any prominence. The way in which this English Dictionary is regarded in the land from which it came may be seen from the following:

[From The Christian Commonwealth, London.]

". . . It is a rather curious and somewhat Startling fact that no really first-class dictionary of the English language has yet been produced in this country. . . . In view of this fact, the people of this country ought to be thankful to the enterprising American firm which has produced the Standard Dictionary."

[From The Bookseller, London.]

"It is somewhat humiliating to an Englishman to reflect that during the past century he has had to depend for dictionaries of his own native speech mainly on the labors of American authors. Yet it is so. . . . He can do no better than make use of the admirable and comprehensive book of reference offered him in the Standard Dictionary."

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JERSEY POLICE BILL DEFEATED.

Measure Making a Long Day for Officials of Two Cities Also Defeated.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—In the House to-day the Committee on Municipal Corporations reported adversely the bill providing for a Police Commission for second-class cities, and also the bill requiring all municipal offices in Newark and Jersey City to be kept open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Both adverse reports were concurred in. The House passed the following bills:

Appropriating $150,000 to complete the Passaic County Court House; providing that the Common Councils of Newark and Jersey City shall provide a fund by issuing bonds, the money to be used for the opening of new streets; dividing the natural oyster beds of the State into six districts and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner for each district; allowing all counties to send indigent insane patients to State hospitals at the State's expense; the Deficiency Appropriation bill; repealing the Township Water act of 1895; prohibiting menhaden fishing within three miles of shore unless application is first made to the Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.

The House killed the bill prohibiting the establishment of trolley roads without municipal authority, by striking out its enacting clause.

The Senate killed the bill authorizing the appointment of two additional Vice Chancellors, and also the bill authorizing boards of freeholders to appropriate money for armory rent.

The bill prohibiting any person who had not been for six months an actual resident of the State from gathering oysters, clams, or shell fish came up in the Senate on final passage, and gave rise to a very long debate. Mr. Rogers moved that the enacting clause be stricken out and Mr. Daly supported the motion.

Mr. Stokes opposed them and championed the bill, and in the debate all the points made for and against the bill when it was still in committee were brought out. The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost, as were also a number of other motions designed to cripple the bill, which finally was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate passed the following bills:

Authorizing Boards of Fire Commissioners in first-class cities to appoint a Medical Examiner for the department; fixing the time of the charter election in Newark and Jersey City for the second Tuesday in April; providing for the erection of a bridge to connect Perth Amboy and South Amboy; authorizing Passaic County to issue bonds to complete its court house; allowing safe deposit companies in first-class cities to do banking business under certain conditions; allowing women to be appointed masters in chancery; repealing the Elective Judiciary act of last year, which was declared unconstitutional.

The Senate also passed the bill under which the City of Newark will ultimately get a two-hundred-and-seventy-thousand-dollar armory. The money will not be available, however, under two years, as no appropriation has been made yet, and none probably will be made until 1898, nor can the building of the structure be begun until the appropriation is made. The Jersey City, Paterson, and Camden armories will be first taken care of.

Gov. Griggs sent the following nominations to the Senate: For State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Charles J. Baxter of Plainfield, in place of Addison B. Poland, resigned; for members of the State Board of Medical Examiners, E. L. B. Godfrey of Camden County, reappointed; Charles A. Groves of Essex County, in place of Anthony H. Worthington, and David P. Borden of Passaic County, in place of F. B. Lane.

KING PREMPEH'S JEWELS.

Loot from Africa Displayed for the Admiration of the Britishers.

From The London Times.

Some days ago Sir Francis Scott deposited at the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies such of the gold and jewels belonging to King Prempeh as the British were able to lay hands upon and to bring to this country in respect of the war indemnity due from Ashantee in connection with the recent and former expedition to Kumassi.

These jewels were kept under lock and key until yesterday afternoon, when they were laid out on a large table at the office for the inspection of Mr. Chamberlain and the heads of the various departments of the Colonial Office. Sir Montagu Ommanney, Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies, informed a press representative that, including some bags of gold dust, which formed part of the consignment, he did not think the intrinsic value of the entire property would exceed £2,000; but, of course, rare and curious examples of barbaric skill and splendor often had a value of their own far in excess of that indicated by the weight of the precious metals of which they were composed.

The whole collection, however, is far smaller than that brought home after the Ashantee war, some specimens of which were to be found at the Imperial Institute and British Museum, while other articles were disposed of to dealers in curiosities, and the residue of the ornaments went to the smelting pot. It was, said the Crown Agent, a notable fact that, whereas the former jewels were all of solid heavy gold, those brought home as the result of the more recent expedition were mostly hollow, and consequently much less valuable, although composed of the purest gold.

The most striking feature of the collection is a crown, probably that worn by the monarch. The body of this crown is made of antelope skin and the inner lining is of coarse yellow silk or plush. On each side is a lapel, apparently intended to meet below the chin and fasten there. The ornaments upon this curious headdress are of pure soft gold, and they compose representations of human heads, jawbones, and lions, the whole being surmounted by two goats' horns of gold.

Much of the treasure consists of component parts of necklaces, waistbands, &c., but Sir Montagu called special attention to what is presumed to be the badge of office of the public executioner at Kumassi. At the top and bottom of this strange ornament are representations of human bodies without heads, and in the centre is the executioner, with drawn sword or execution knife, in his hand. All these figures are of gold, and the badge, which is of hide, is provided with strings by which it was fastened upon the breast.

There is also an execution knife or sword slightly curved with its cutting edge on the inside. The weapon appears to have done much service. The handle,

MILLBURN COURSE CHOSEN

THE GREAT DECORATION DAY RACE TO BE HELD OVER THE OLD ROUTE.

Old-Time Wheelmen Did Not Favor the Selection of Any Other Road, Not Even the New Hudson County Boulevard—The Limit Under Which Competitors Can Become Eligible for the Diamond, Gold, Silver, and Bronze Time Medals.

The biggest road race of the year in the East — the Irvington-Millburn twenty-five-mile handicap—will be held this season over the course which gave it its name and much of its importance. This will be pleasing news to the old-timers in cycling, who have insisted all along that the great event would lose its identity if held over the Hudson County Boulevard or any other course in Jersey that might be selected.

For years the Irvington-Millburn has been the leading cycling event in this vicinity on Decoration Day, thousands of people distributing themselves along the course during the progress of the race. Several long hills are a feature of the route, and it is a common saying of a competitor that he is indeed possessed of "sand" if he remains in the race to the end.

Much talk has been indulged in of late over the selection of a course. It was thought by some that the laying of the trolley line in the road would interfere with the holding of the race, but inquiry revealed that the contest could take place under conditions as favorable as in former years. Thereupon the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs held a meeting early last evening, Chairman Scudder presiding, and selected the Irvington-Millburn course again. This is generally acknowledged to be the most ideal road for a thorough test of a man's riding and staying qualities in all Jersey.

In addition to standing by the Irvington-Millburn the committee decided upon a time limit of 1:16, under which the comcompetitors will have to ride in order to be eligible for the diamond, gold, silver, and bronze medals offered in the time division. To qualify for the regular prizes the race will have to be finished in 1:25 or better. Other details will be announced at the regular meeting of the association next Friday evening.

Triangles Purchase a "Quint."

There are three candidates in the field for each of the offices of President and Captain of the Triangle Wheelmen, the cycling section of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a hotly contested election is anticipated. The balloting will take place on the evening of April 1. The future of the club seems very bright. New members are being taken in at every meeting, and rooms outside of the association building may yet be taken in the near future. A "quint" has been purchased by the club for pacing purposes, and its members will be given every opportunity to become fast riders. Some of the well-known members of the Triangles are Fred Hilderbrandt, Jr., "Charlie" Hilderbrandt, Henry Buches, "Chippy" Rogers, George Reith, Frank Rowan, and Arthur Dittrich. These riders are among the fastest in the club, and will represent it in the Irvington-Millburn and other road events this season.

A Poster Exhibit in Brooklyn.

The private view of the Pope poster exhibit at Columbia Hall, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last evening, gave every indication that the display will cause just as much of a furor there as it did in this city and Boston. The critics saw the designs last evening and found much to admire in them. Manager Osgood of the Brooklyn Bicycle Company has hung the designs in true academy style. There will be music afternoon and evening while the exhibition lasts which will probably be a week.

Wheelmen to Organize.

The movement to organize local bodies of league members, which took definite shape at the recent mass meeting of cyclists, grew considerably last evening at a meeting at 115 Madison Avenue, held by the committee appointed to draft a plan for organization. The members were enthusiastic over the prospects for successful work and discussed several plans. Another meeting will be held before the details of the movement are announced.

Libertys Have Three Tickets.

With a possibility of three tickets in the field, the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn are looking ahead for an exciting annual election. Two tickets have already been named, and now a third is said to be on the way. William F. Lutz has been asked to head the third ticket, but declined. The regular nominee for President is D. M. Adee, who also starts the opposition ticket.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn have elected the following officers, they being the candidates nominated by the independent faction: President—A. D. Smack; Vice President—James J. Brennen; Secretary—F. J. Mehling; Treasurer—L. S. Van Valkenburgh; Board of Governors—E. K. Blaisdell and Joseph Davis; Road Committee—R. Sneider, Jr., Chairman; R. B. Harris, and J. J. Hughes. The Nassaus will soon take possession of their new club rooms at 129 Division Street.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen will have their annual meeting on April 3. The nominations for offices on the regular ticket are as follows: President—Dixie Hines; Vice President—George E. Stackhouse; Treasurer—H. L. Saltonstall; Captain—A. G. Batchelder; First Lieutenant—Alfred Reeves; Second Lieutenant—C. L. R. Mosher; Members of the Executive Committee—George Taggart, A. G. Batchelder, and Arthur N. Jervis.

—The opposition ticket in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club is made up as follows: For President—C. M. Dutcher; Vice President—Charles Quimby; Secretary—Waldo E. Fuller; Treasurer—Frederick Richt; Governors—N. M. Towne, Edward Culver, and Augustus Oelrichs. The election will take place on April 14.

—Whenever Bald, Cooper, and Gardiner meet this season a great race can be expected. They were popularly supposed to be the three leaders in Class B last year. By many Gardiner will be looked to to defeat both Bald and Cooper.

—A woman's card party and dance will take place at the Kings County Wheelmen's clubhouse to-morrow evening. This evening's programme will mark the close of the club's series of Winter entertainments.

—"Al" Weinig, a member of the Johnson-Eck party, now in Europe, writes to a friend in Buffalo that Mrs. Eck and Johnson were the only ones not sick while crossing.

—Only amateur races will be on the programme of the cycle meet to be held at the Clifton (N. J.) race track on Decoration Day, under the auspices of the Excelsior Boat Club.

—W. H. Stratton has been selected to make all arrangements for the Central Wheelmen's smoker in Brooklyn on April 1.

—July 19 will probably be the date selected for the annual century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island.

—The pen with which Gov. Morton signed the Wheelmen's Bridge bill has been presented to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

—Membership renewals in the League of American Wheelmen are flooding Secretary Bassett's office in Boston.

—A subscription dance to wind up the indoor riding season is being arranged by the Cycle Club of Brooklyn.

WHITE GOT THE BETTER OF JOH.

But the Referee Declared the Bout a Draw at Berkeley Athletic Club.

The first boxing bouts of the Berkeley Athletic Club were held in the club gymnasium, on Forty-fourth Street, last evening, a large an enthusiastic crowd being present. Aside from the bouts scheduled, the spectatars were treated to a rattling exhibition by "Tommy" Russell and "Jack" Kenny, in which they gave the clever impersonation of a knockout. The management was compelled to apologize because of Maurice Hoegerstrom of Providence weighing in 8 pounds overweight, because of which "Billy" Gibbons of this city refused to go on.

The star bout was that between "Tommy" White of Chicago and "Willie" Joh of this city, who were to go eight rounds at 126 pounds. White showed in excellent form, shaping finely and displaying a knowledge of all points of the game, while Joh gave every evidence of being ill the game to win. The first round showed both eager to be at it, and White let his man come at him, contenting himself with countering in an effective manner. In the second, White let himself out a little, and simply jabbed all the fight out of Joh, so that the bell was all that saved him. The third was a repetition of the previous round, and from the fourth on to the finish, which happened after two minutes and thirty seconds of the fifth, when the bout was stopped, the affair was very much in White's favor, Joh hanging on to White to avoid punishment. The referee's decision was a draw.

The first event called was a bout of ten rounds at 119 pounds between Casper Leon of this city and "Jack" Lynch of Philadelphia. Both boys showed in fine fettle, and after sizing up his man for the first round, Leon proceeded to inflict left-hand jabs in so effective a manner that, after boxing for a little over six rounds, the referee stopped the "go" and awarded the decision to Leon.

Maxwell E. More, New-York Athletic Club, was referee.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

To buy a thing right, buy where 'tis made.

CONNAUGHTON'S LIVELY GAME.

Played Excellent Ball for the New-York Regulars at Shortstop.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—The same combination was tried this morning as was played by the New-York teams in the game Monday afternoon. Gleason was at second for the first team and Pfeffer at short for the juniors. Flynn pitched for the juniors and German for the seniors. Flynn had his finger broken during the first week of practice, and it is not healed yet. His control of the ball was not therefore good, but there is plenty of speed in him. Connaughton continues to do lively work at short and hammered a triple to right and subsequently a two-bagger in left. He sent another in far centre that would have netted two bases but for the long running catch of Cavelle, who is playing a star game, getting everything that comes his way. He is also very fair with the bat and a good base runner. Rain prevented the afternoon game.

The score:

REGULARS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	SECOND TEAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	Fuller, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0		
V'H't'n, cf.	0	1	1	1	0			W. Clark, 1b.	1	0	7	0	0		
G. Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0			Cavelle, cf.	1	0	5	0	0		
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0			Mulligan, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Con'ton, ss.	2	2	1	3	0			Battam, 3b.	0	3	1	0	0		
H. Davis, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0			Pfeffer, ss.	0	0	0	1	0		
Stafford, lf.	1	1	1	1	0			Foster, c.	0	0	1	0	1		
Wilson, c.	0	0	0	0	0			Stanhope, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	0	0	0			Flynn, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
German, p.	1	0	0	0	0										
Total	6	7	15	8	1			Total	3	4	15	8	1		

Regulars	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Second Team	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	6

Earned runs—Regulars, 4. First base by errors—Second Team, 1. Left on bases—Regulars, 3; Second Team, 2. First base on balls—Off German, 5; off Flynn, 2. Three-base hits—Connaughton, G. Davis. Two-base hits—Connaughton, Gleason, Van Haltren, Mulligan. Sacrifice hits—Flynn, H. Davis, Zearfoss. Stolen bases—Fuller, Battam, Connaughton, Stafford, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Flynn, 1. Wild pitch—Flynn. Umpire—Mr. Farrell.

COLUMBIA'S BOATING AFFAIRS.

'Varsity Crew Compelled to Abandon Training Quarters Temporarily.

The 'Varsity crew of Columbia has been compelled to abandon its training quarters at the Macy villa, on Morningside Heights, owing to the fact that sewer gas has been discovered to be escaping not far from the house. It is expected that the necessary repairs will be made within a few days, and then the men will take up their quarters there permanently until a couple of weeks before the race. Meanwhile, they are taking dinner together every evening, after their practice on the Harlem, at a hotel at One Hundred and Third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The freshmen crew did not get on the water yesterday afternoon, as was expected. The men continued their indoor work on the machines. Through the influence of Coach Sturgis and Henderson, who is now rowing bow, they have secured a good eight-oared shell from the New-York Athletic Club. The youngsters still trying for the freshmen boat have been divided into two eights, the most promising of which is the first crew. They are:

Positions.	First Boat.		Second Boat.	
Stroke.	Bigelow	162	Waterman	147
7.	Elmer	161	Schroeder	143
6.	Oddie	165½	Birckhead	160
5.	McCarthy	153	Ropes	145½
4.	Tilt	152	Smith	152
3.	Chao	152	Coster	149
2.	Van Wagenen.	162	Gregg	156
Bow.	Henderson	151	Durham	142
	Average	156½	Average	149

The position of gymnastic and athletic director of the university, left vacant by the departure of Frederick W. Stone to the Chicago Athletic Club, will hereafter be filled by "Tom" Chrystie, the professional sprinter. He expects to turn out a very good team from the '94 candidates now in training.

DOGS MAY INTERFERE.

An Element in the Olympian Road Race Likely to Cause Trouble.

"I fear," said Dr. Clarence H. Young, professor of Greek in Columbia College, in a talk about the Olympian games, "that the most difficult event for the various runners will be the run from Marathon to Athens. In fact, I believe that the contestant who can carry the greatest number of good size rocks will have far and away the best of the race."

When asked to explain, he said: "Ever since the proposal of that event I have been worrying about the matter. The fact is that the country through which the stretch lies is simply infested with shepherd's dogs. They are about as stubborn and cowardly a set of animals as could well be imagined. But they do have one strongly developed faculty. Whenever they see any moving object upon the road they all make a rush for it, and if it does not stop, they bite pretty severely. If it stops, however, and makes a stand, they keep at a very respectful distance; if a stone is thrown at them, with one accord they chase the stone and forget all about the object of their attack.

"Now, as a matter of course, vehicles or travelers do not proceed at any remarkably fast rate of speed over this road, and hence they are able to devote the necessary attention to these animals. But when the dogs see the fleet-footed, bare-limbed athletes fairly flying over the ground, I think that they will consider those fair shaped legs a tempting morsel, and will redouble the energy of their attack. If the Greek Government does not attend to this matter, that athlete who can keep the dogs chasing after the greatest number of stones will have a big advantage."

Dr Young made an extended tour through Greece only a couple of years ago. He is greatly interested in this revival of the ancient sports and games, and he considers the effort to have another celebration of the Olympic contests most praiseworthy.

DULL MARKET FOR TROTTERS.

The Kellogg Sale Postponed Last Night, but Goes On To-day.

Even the trotters were affected by the great political event yesterday, and the opening of the combination sale at Madison Square Garden was marked by small prices and a light attendance. There was little demand for the stock from Stony Ford Farm, and it was almost pathetic to see this famous breeding establishment disappear under such unfavorable circumstances. Charles Backman, the proprietor, has never gone in for display with his horses, and while the brood mares, colts, and fillies offered yesterday seemed to be in good condition, they looked rough and unattractive in their Winter coats.

After getting through with the consignment from Orange County, and a smaller one that concluded the day sale, Auctioneer Kellogg announced that business would be resumed this morning. This was deemed advisable in view of the fact that such prominent breeders and patrons of public sales as Gen. B. F. Tracy, John H. Shults, and James Butler were at the bigger show at the Grand Central Palace. For the same reason the Executive Committee of Fleetwood Park did not hold its regular weekly session at the Hotel Metropole.

As there are several fliers with fast records in to-day's list, prices are sure to be better. Roscoe, a racer that has scored 2:12¾, is one of the attractions from Brooklyn, and the pacing mare Amelia, 2:21½, formerly owned by F. P. Olcott, also comes under the hammer again. A stock farm at East Williston, Long Island, sends Kate Caffrey, a trotter with 2:18½, and several well-bred ones without records. W. F. Steele of Chicago, who has had a stable in the important circuits for the last two seasons, offers three that have won honors on the turf. Winnie H., a brown mare, that earned a race record of 2:16 in a fourth heat last July, is said to be an exceptionally fine specimen. She traces to Volunteer through her sire, War Eagle, by Alden Goldsmith, and gets a Morgan strain from her dam. Mr. Steele states his belief that she will beat 2:10 this year. Winnie H. was sick and out of condition last season, besides being badly handled. Eldridge, with a record of 2:20, trotting, and Elsinore, 2:25, a pair of chestnut geldings consigned by this turfman, go well together, and are expected to catch the local roadmen who are looking for cup winners. The sale continues this evening, and will go on each day and night until Friday.

IT WAS CLORANE'S LINCOLNSHIRE.

Won the Early English Handicap by a Length and a Half.

LONDON, March 24.—The Lincolnshire Handicap, run to-day, was won by Mr. A. F. Bassett's Clorane, 5 years old, the winner of the Royal Hunt Cup last year. Lord Rosebery's Quarrel, (late Tarrare,) 5 years old, was second, and Col. North's El Diablo, aged, was third. The Lincolnshire is for three-year-olds and upward, for 2,000 sovereigns, at a mile.

The other starters were Lord Cadogan's Court Ball, 5 years; Sir J. Blundell Maple's Gangway, 6 years; Baron de Rothschild's Amandier, aged; Mr. J. H. Pearl's Minstrel Boy, 6 years; Mr. W. W. Fulton's Laodamia, 6 years; Mr. R. H. Combe's Tithonus, 4 years; M. de St. Alary's Vigoreaux, 4 years; Mr. Smithwick's Lesterlin, 4 years; Col. North's Hebron, 5 years; Mr. Sparrow's Easter Gift, 4 years; Mr. J. Robertson's Anlaf, 4 years; Mr. F. Luscombe's King's House, 4 years; Mr. J. Ryan's Chasseur, 4 years; Sir R. A. Griffith's Cold Steel, 4 years, and Mr. A. H. Hudson's Earl of Annandale, aged.

Clorane won easily by a length and a half, and Quarrel was a length and a half ahead of El Diablo. Court Ball was fourth. Time—1:45 3-5.

The betting was 7 to 1 against Clorane, 14 to 1 against Quarrel, 9 to 1 against El Diablo, 6 to 1 against Court Ball, (the favorite,) 7 to 1 against Gangway, 14 to 1 against Amandier and Minstrel Boy, 17 to 1 against Laodamia, 20 to 1 against Tithonus and Vigoreaux, 25 to 1 against Lesterlin, Hebron, and Easter Gift; 33 to 1 against Anlaf and King's House, 40 to 1 against Chasseur and Cold Steel, and 50 to 1 against Earl of Annandale.

Samphire Wins on Allowance.

MONACO, March 24.—The match yacht race today from Monaco to Nice was sailed in a light breeze from the eastward. All of the competing yachts carried spinnakers the entire distance. Soon after the starting signal was given the Alisa ran ahead of her rivals, but she finished only 7 minutes and 51 seconds ahead of the Samphire, which won on time allowance. The Satanita finished 50 seconds astern of the Samphire. The Aranella crossed the finish line in fourth place. The Britannia failed to put in an appearance at the starting line.

The race for the Bennett-Goelet Cup, which was started at Cannes last Friday and failed of a decisive result because of the light wind rendering it impossible for the vessels to cover the course within the time limit, will be resailed at Cannes to-morrow.

TO CONTEST IN AN ARMORY.

Excellent Entry List at Twelfth Regiment and Pastime Games.

Collegians have entered the sports of Company I and the Pastime Athletic Club, to be held in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, to-morrow evening, in larger numbers than is their usual wont at this season. Entries have been received from Yale, Union, Williams, Georgetown, Fordham, and other colleges, the quality of which means high-class competition.

The sprint race at sixty yards has R. U. Burnet, Jr., (Yale,) and H. S. Patterson (Williams) at scratch, and a meeting between these two, who promise to be important factors in the intercollegiate sprints, will be worth witnessing.

The bicycle race has F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, at scratch. Some of the better-known men in a few of the events are:

Sixty-Yard Dash, Handicap—R. U. Burnett, Yale College, and H. S. Patterson, Williams College, scratch; D. C. Byers, Yale, 2 feet; H. Blaik, New-York City; S. A. Coombs, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and George Sands, New-York Athletic Club, 3 feet; F. Litchenstein, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, and J. S. Clark, Newton, Mass., 4 feet; S. K. Gerard, Yale, and B. Douge, Berkeley Athletic Association, 5 feet; C. H. Bjorkwall, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, J. Buck, New Manhattan Athletic Club; W. C. Cohen, New-York City; W. S. Deyo, Ridgefield Athletic Club, Albany, N. Y.; T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale College and New-York Athletic Club; M. P. Halpin, New-York Athletic Club; J. F. Quinlan, Fordham College Athletic Association; M. J. Regan, Xavier Athletic Club; Frank Reilly, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, and J. F. Renn, Pastime Athletic Club, 6 feet. Limit, 17 feet.

440-Yard Run, Handicap—George Sands, Union College, scratch; S. A. Coombs, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and Jerome Buck, New Manhattan Athletic Club, 3 yards; Edward Howard, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, 6 yards; S. K. Gerard, Yale College, and E. J. Harbordt, Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association, 8 yards; F. P. Garvin, Yale College; H. D. Bannister, New-Jersey Athletic Club; T. R. Fisher, Jr., Yale College, and J. F. Quinlan, Fordham College, 10 yards. Limit, 26 yards.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap—G. G. Hollander, New-York City, scratch; E. W. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, 5 yards; George G. Dow, Boston Athletic Association, 25 yards; H. D. Bannister, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Thomas B. Cannon, Hoboken, N. J., and W. H. McManus, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, 30 yards; E. H. Betts, Yale College; A. S. Mann, Yale College; N. B. Beecher, Yale College, and R. Turnbull, Yale College, 40 yards. Limit, 80 yards.

One-Mile Run, Handicap—E. W. Hjertberg, New-Jersey Athletic Club, and N. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Club, scratch; G. G. Hollander, New-York City, 30 yards; George G. Dow, Boston Athletic Association, and E. W. Mills, Berkeley Athletic Association, 55 yards; W. F. Ryan, Xavier Athletic Club, 60 yards. Limit, 150 yards.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap—F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, scratch; W. H. Owen, New-York City, 40 yards; J. W. Judge and H. M. Stivers, Riverside Wheelmen, 75 yards; W. E. Mosher, New-York City, 125 yards; O. V. Babcock, St. George Athletic Club, and L. V. Mackridge, New-York city, 150 yards; G. A. Snyder, Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association; E. Steck, Titan Athletic Club; E. Dison, Titan Athletic Club; J. P. Detroit, Greenwich Wheelmen, 175 yards; J. G. Dabour, Riverside Wheelmen, and A. Michael, Atlantic Athletic Club, 190 yards; F. M. Holahan, Riverside Wheelmen, and J. P. Williams, Pastime Field Club, 200 yards.

Mr. Walters Buys the Margarita.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—Mr. Henry Walters of this city will be a new but welcome acquisition to the American yachting fraternity. He has purchased the handsome steam yacht Margarita from Col. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia and has applied for membership in the New-York Yacht Club. Mr. Walters is the son of the late William T. Walters of Baltimore, and is one of the principal owners of the Atlantic coast line of railroads. He is the owner of the Walters's art galleries at Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, where he lives, and also has a fine house at Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Walters's yacht was specially constructed in 1889 for the late M. Max Lebaudy of Paris, and was named Semiramis when launched. The gay young Parisian soon tired of water life, and the yacht was sold to Col. Drexel, who changed her name to Margarita. She is 224 feet long, and made an average speed of 12½ knots in crossing the Atlantic.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The catboat being built by Crosby for C. H. Lary from designs by H. J. Gielow is rapidly approaching completion. She is a slick-looking boat, and has been named the Streak by her owner evidently expecting that she will be very fast. She is twenty-two feet on the water line, thirty-one feet over all, ten feet four inches beam, and twenty-eight inches draught.

—Mr. Arthur L. Merriam's steam yacht Countess has also been sold by Seabury & Co. to Frederick Gerken of this city. The Countess will probably leave Morris Heights shortly and proceed to Nyack, where she will have some alterations, &c., made at Seabury's yards. Capt. Charlton will remain in charge.

—The members of the Hudson River Yacht Club have elected the following officers: Commodore—E. Langerfeld; Vice Commodore—James E. Grover; Secretary—A. C. Buchholz; Assistant Secretary—John Kelly; Treasurer—E. Spencer Peets; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. D. B. Spence.

—The sixty-seven-foot twin-screw launch Rob Roy has been sold by A. Baudouine, through C. L. Seabury & Co., to F. L. Camp of this city, who will use the boat principally on the Sound.

—C. O'D. Iselin's steam yacht Helvetia is being fitted out at the Atlantic Yacht Club basin for a trip to Chesapeake Bay.

—The Brooklyn Yacht Club will have a smoker at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday, April 7.

SPORTS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

There Will Be Plenty of Cycling, Athletics, and Baseball.

Admirers of basket ball will be surprised to learn that it is not likely to be played out of doors this Spring and Summer by the Young Men's Christian Association teams of this city. So well liked has the sport in its indoor form become that it was very generally supposed that the game would be played at the Young Men's Christian Association athletic grounds, and would be to the Spring season of sports what football is to the Fall. An outdoor basket ball league was even seriously considered.

But the men in authority in the athletic department of the association in New-York and vicinity have practically come to the conclusion that the game is suitable for the hall and gymnasium only, and that it has no place on the athletic field. L. E. Ballard, physical director at the Twenty-third Street Branch, who is Chairman of the Governing Committee of the Metropolitan Athletic League, said a day or two ago that no provision had been made by his committee for holding basket ball games in the open, and that none would be made. As the committee has full charge of the Young Men's Christian Association sports, particularly at the Mott Haven grounds, this would seem to settle the possibilities of basket ball as an outdoor sport, at least in this vicinity.

Mr. Ballard is by no means an opponent of the game; in fact, he is one of its strongest friends. He believes that the game has a great future as an indoor sport. Some evenings at the Twenty-third Street gymnasium he has as many as seventy men playing. It is the same in other gymnasiums belonging to the Young Men's Christian Association.

The grounds at Mott Haven have been leased again by the New-York City Association, and the district and branch athletic meets will be held there as usual. The grounds will be put in thorough order by Spring. They will be opened to the members some time during the latter part of next month. There will be an increase in interest in the Mott Haven grounds and in the athletic contests that will be held there on account of the organization of the new Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League.

An attempt will be made this Spring by the members of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to organize a lacrosse team. A baseball team will also be organized by the Harlemites.

Since the organization of the bicycle club at the Harlem Branch the interest in wheeling has greatly increased. The club will be divided into three sections. One section will arrange and conduct social runs in and near the city, another will plan vacation and holiday trips, and the third will arrange road races and meets. The Harlem Branch bowling team is composed of Reynolds, Ficke, Simons, McMahon, and Dobson.

The bowling takes up a great deal of the members' time at the Twenty-third Street Branch. The Twenty-third Street teams have won first place in both sections of the inter-city Young Men's Christian Association Bowling League. An individual tournament is now in progress at this branch. It is the annual Spring tournament. The record of the members who had bowled up to March 21 is as follows:

J. Becker—Won 2, lost 0; Detlef—Won 2, lost 0; Madison—Won 2, lost 0; Cassazza—Won 1, lost 1; Hansen—Won 1, lost 1; Killam—Won 1, lost 1; Duke—Won 0, lost 2; Ballard—Won 0; lost 2; Hoffer—Won 0, lost 2; Ettlinger—Won 0, lost 2. The tournament lasts until May 1.

The annual Spring indoor gymnastic and athletic exhibition of the Twenty-third Street members will be held on April 24, in Association Hall. The elementary and intermediate gymnasium "examinations" will also take place in April.

The Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn will be represented by a baseball nine this Summer. Assistant Physical Director J. Martin Voorhees is picking the candidates for the team. The men will probably practice on the Pratt Institute grounds.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The newly formed New-Jersey Interscholastic Association, which gives every promise of being one of the strongest State associations in America, decided at a recent meeting to hold its championship meeting on June 6. The New-Jersey Athletic Club and the Interscholastic Association will work together. Chairman Boyd of the New-Jersey Athletic Club Athletic Committee has given to the association the privilege of holding its games on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds Saturday, June 6, at 2 P. M. Besides holding its games on the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds the different schools will compete in a team relay race that is to be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club carnival of sports on Decoration Day. It will be open to teams of four, each man to run a quarter-mile. Handsome gold medals will be given to the winners, silver medals to the second men, and bronze medals to the third men. Chairman Boyd has also arranged to allow the different schools of this association to use the grounds for practice purposes each Saturday between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

—The New-York University students are to hold their final athletic exhibit in the university gymnasium on Friday next at 3:30 o'clock. There will be four events contested in, viz.: Horizontal bar, parallel bars, fence vault, and long horse. Besides these events there will be a dumbbell drill, a club-swinging drill, pyramids, and a one-mile relay race between two class teams. Music will be furnished by the glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs. The system of scoring is as follows: Each competitor shall perform three exercises of his own selection or combination. Except in case of accident to the apparatus, no second trial will be allowed. The judge shall mark in a ratio to 15 points for a perfect performance, taking into consideration (first) the difficulty of the exercise, (second,) the beauty of the combination, and its execution, (third,) the general form of the contestant. The winner of the all-round championship at this final contest will receive a gold medal, and have his name posted on a large placard in the gymnasium, together with the names of the winners of each event.

—The preliminary contests with foil, duelling sword, and sabre for the National championships of the Amateur Fencers' League of America and Amateur Athletic Union will be held at the New-York Athletic Club to-morrow and Friday at 8 o'clock. The entries are as follows: Foil, G. Kavanagh, C. G. Bothner, W. T. Heintz, S. T. Shaw, A. V. Z. Post, Fitzhugh Townsend, and Charles Tatham; duelling sword, G. Kavanagh, C. G. Bothner, W. T. Heintz, S. T. Shaw, A. V. Z. Post, and Dr. J. H. Claiborne; sabre, C. G. Bothner, F. L. Slazenger, E. J. Keane, T. L. Lee, and S. H. Payne. The finals will be held at the Fencers' Club April 25, at 8 P. M.

—The Long Island S. A. Club has arranged a good card for its tenth series of bouts, to be decided at Palace Hall, Grand Street, near Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, Tuesday, March 31. It is as follows: Frank Patterson of Brooklyn vs. "Charlie" Burns of New-York, at 118 pounds; "Jack" Guerin of New-York vs. "Sammy" Campbell (Manley's Coon) of Brooklyn, at 128 pounds, and the star bout, "Joe" Hopkins of New-York vs. "Tommy" Butler of Brooklyn, at 128 pounds. All the bouts will be of eight rounds' duration.

—Wat Neal, aged fifteen, was playing baseball yesterday at Cisco, Texas, and while at the bat a ball from the hand of the pitcher, Will Kennon, struck him on the left ear. He ran half way to first base, then fell to the ground, breathed a few times, and expired.

—The senior four-oared crew of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto have decided not to take part in the Henley (England) regatta this year, one of the club finding that it will be impossible for him to get away.

—Yale will send a team to the big relay race of the University of Pennsylvania, to be held on Franklin Field April 25. There will be a mile relay race and also a five-mile relay.

Yale Law School Baseball Games.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 24.—Manager S. H. Sladden of the Law School Baseball Club today announced the schedule of games arranged for the Easter trip of the Yale Law School team, which begins Thursday. The list follows: March 27, with Columbian University, at Washington, D. C.; March 28, with Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; March 30, with Georgetown University, at Washington, D. C.; March 31, with Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Md.; April 2, with Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Penn.; April 3, with University of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, Penn.; April 4, with University of Western Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, Penn. Fourteen men will be taken on the trip. Other games arranged by Manager Sladden are: May 21, with Elizabeth (N. J.) Athletic Club, Elizabeth, N. J.; June 13, with University of Pennsylvania freshmen, at Philadelphia, Penn.

Steinitz Wins from Schiffers.

The first game in the chess match between E. Schiffers and William Steinitz, which is now in progress at Rostow, on the Don, Southern Russia, resulted in a victory for Steinitz. E. Schiffers, having the move, adopted a Ruy Lopez, which Steinitz met with Reeves's defense, 4, B to B4, followed by Q to B3. Steinitz tried this variation once before in the St. Petersburg tournament, when he drew with Lasker. Schiffers at first obtained a superiority of position, inasmuch as Steinitz's pieces were driven back to the first and second row, but eventually Steinitz gained the exchange by a fine combination, and ultimately won the game.

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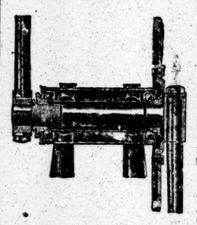

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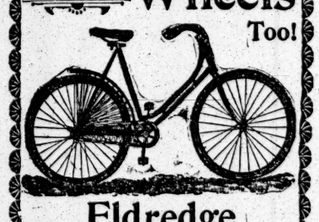

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Sale of Yacht Defender.

The sale of the yacht Defender, which was built for the late Commodore Gerry, has been completed. The purchaser is Mr. Charles Barney of Boston, who will use the boat in the Eastern waters. The Defender is a steel sloop, and was built by Herreshoff. She is 124 feet over all, 90 feet on the water line, 25 feet beam, and 14 feet draught. She has a sail area of 7,000 square feet.

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RAINES BILL COMMENT

ITS MANY OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES AFFECT ALL CLASSES.

Action Already Instituted to Test Its Constitutionality—Excise Board Will Grant No Licenses to Extend Beyond April 30—Clubs of Both Rich and Poor Will Have to Close—Policemen Must Enforce Law or Be Fined.

The Raines bill was the subject of more general conversation yesterday than was the Republican Convention taking place in this city. It was discussed on the streets and in the cars, in the hotels, the saloons, and the clubs; it called for the consideration of the Police Department, and kept the offices of the Excise Commissioners in a state of excitement. Various movements were initiated to take issue with the requirements of the new law, and proceedings in one case were begun to test its constitutionality.

While the main provisions of the law do not take effect till the new excise officials are installed, and while the Excise Commissioners may only grant licenses that will expire April 30, there are provisions regulating the liquor traffic which, under the final clause that "the law shall take effect at once," will call for immediate enforcement by the police.

Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews said yesterday: "We have not yet received a certified copy of the law. When we do, the board will take it up for consideration, to determine what duties it devolves upon us, and orders to precinct commanders will be issued accordingly."

The Commissioner said that apparently various features would call for immediate action. While he could not say till the board had taken action, he presumed that among these would be the requirement that no shades or screens should be allowed to obstruct the bar or place where liquors are dispensed during the hours the law requires that places shall be closed. Free lunches must go, and the regulation which prohibits opening between the hour of Sunday midnight and 1 A. M. Monday will probably be enforced at once.

While no orders will be issued till the certified copy of the law is received, a violator of the law is meantime amenable. Should an arrest be made, it would remain for the courts to decide as to whether the provisions alluded to above were already operative.

Julius M. Mayer, Attorney to the Board of Excise, in accordance with instructions given by the Commissioners, Monday submitted an opinion as to the powers reserved to the board by the Raines bill. In his opinion he says:

I am of the opinion that you have all the powers and authority vested in you by the excise laws of 1892 and 1895, (Laws of 1892, Chapter 401, as amended by Laws of 1893, Chapter 480,) excepting that your authority to grant licenses is limited to the granting of licenses to extend not beyond the 30th day of April, 1896. The evident intention of the liquor-tax law was to continue Boards of Excise until April 30, 1896, with all the powers vested in them under the laws by virtue of which they were appointed. * * *

Those powers were originally vested in Boards of Excise pursuant to previous excise laws, and such powers as your honorable board has are by virtue of the excise laws in existence prior to the passage of chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, and therefore the granting, refusing, transfer, or revocation of licenses must be in accordance with the laws existing prior to the passage of the liquor tax law, except where specifically changed by said liquor tax law. * * *

Section 12 provides that the several amounts to be paid as taxes under the liquor tax law are assessed yearly, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1896, and therefore the rates to be paid by persons licensed between this date and April 30, 1896, will be on the basis of the rates fixed by the present Board of Excise.

Upon receipt of this opinion the Commissioners immediately resumed the signing of renewals for licenses. Thirty-one renewals were issued yesterday, and there are fifty or sixty to be renewed to-day. About 1,400 will expire before April 30, for most of which it is expected that renewals will be asked.

The first move to test the constitutionality of the new law was taken yesterday, when Justice Beckman of the Supreme Court granted to Frederick G. Einsfeld a writ of certiorari against the Excise Board, returnable before Justice Pryor this morning at Special Term, to review the action of the board in refusing to grant Einsfeld a renewal of his liquor license for a saloon at 60 Beekman Street.

Inspector Isaac Rice of the department had made an investigation, and had reported favorably as to the character and reputation of the applicant, but the Commissioners refused the license, "solely on the ground of want of power, in that by the terms of an act of the Legislature just passed and signed by the Governor of the State of New-York on March 23, 1896—to wit, Chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, known as the liquor tax law—there is no power in the Commissioners of Excise in this county to issue a license to the applicant for the place in question or for any place in the County of New-York for a term expiring later than April 30, 1896."

Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall will appear for Einsfeld.

President Joseph Murray of the Excise Board stated as his opinion that the Raines bill would drive out of business about 40 per cent. of the present licensees. "But," said he, "they are small places, doing little business, and, therefore, do little harm. I do not think it will permanently lessen the number of saloons. On the contrary, I believe that there will be new places opened for nearly every one that drops out, and I fear a great many dives. The dives have been closed because we refused to issue licenses to them, the necessary discretion being reposed in us. But what provision is there in the Raines bill that is a substitute for that discretion? If in place of disorderly, action must be taken through the courts. What has experience revealed? We have revoked fifty licenses, believing the places to be disorderly, but I cannot recall a single case taken to court in which there was a conviction. Again, these cases are bail cases. Jail cases take precedence on the calendars. When will the bail cases reach trial?"

By the last report of the Board of Excise, submitted to the Mayor in December, there were 9,091 licenses in force. As 33 of these were additional licenses—issued only to places already having the regular licenses—the total number of places being licensed was 9,058. The total number of places for drinking on the premises was 7,989, of which 149 were for restaurants without bars; 362 hotels and 7,278 saloons, of which 387 have restaurants attached. Of the 9,058 licensed places, 161 were closed. Of the total there were 1,052 licenses prohibiting drinking on the premises. They were held by wholesale and retail grocers and liquor dealers, bottlers, and druggists. The number of licenses per capita of population placed New-York twenty-first in the list of the cities of the State.

The prospect of supplemental legislation to provide for a reduced ale and beer tax was considered to be very favorable by many who were interviewed yesterday. A bill already introduced by Assemblyman Bondy provides that this tax shall be one-half that of the regular saloon license of the Raines bill. To have this bill passed those disaffected among the large class of persons who patronize the bier stuben will take action, and it is believed that strong pressure will be exerted by the brewers who have large interests at stake in the existence of the small German places, which will be most seriously affected by the high license.

Before the passage of the Raines bill the brewers were said to have placed great reliance in the all-pervading hostility to the measure for the compassing of its defeat. It is said that they may now take more direct action in securing an amendment looking to a reasonable discrimination. The Wine and Spirit Gazette is authority for the statement that between 4,000 and 5,000 saloons in the city are mortgaged in sums ranging from $250 to $3,500 to the brewers, and that three-fourths of the mortgages are held by the brewers connected with the pool. By means of these mortgages for advances, says The Gazette, they not only establish and maintain a business for their own beer, but hold absolute control of the saloons so assisted.

There are in the metropolitan district of New-York 114 breweries, whose annual output is in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 barrels. A man connected with the trade said: "You see, the pressure that can be brought to bear by such interests, backed by hundreds of thousands whose habits and comforts are affected, should be capable of making its impression."

President Katzenmayer of the Arion is endeavoring to bring about a concerted movement among the clubs to ascertain how they are affected, and, if necessary, to institute proceedings attacking the law's constitutionality.

Regarding the power of policemen to enter clubhouses, in common with saloons, in the performance of their duties under the new law, Police Commissioner Andrews said yesterday that, while he could not speak authoritatively, he was under the impression that policemen had the power to enter all clubhouses to see that the law was not being violated.

Clubs are subject to the same restrictions that public places are, and must pay the same for a license. There seemed to be an impression that clubs would not be unduly intruded upon. The law is permissive and not obligatory, and policemen may enter them or not, as they see fit.

PENALTIES IMPOSED BY THE LAW.

Policemen Who Fail to Close Saloons May Be Fined $500.

There was a panic among the Brooklyn police precinct commanders and their subordinates yesterday when they learned that under the new Raines liquor law any policeman who fails to arrest a saloon keeper whose place of business is open on Sunday or during prohibited hours will be liable to prosecution and a fine of $500 for each offense.

The sections of the new law which apply are as follows:

Sec. 37. Duties of public officers in relation to complaints and prosecutions under this act.—It shall be the duty of the Special Deputy Commissioners and special agents, and of every County Treasurer, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, police officer, or constable, having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of this act, to immediately notify the District Attorney of the county in which such violation occurs, by a statement under oath of the fact of such violation, and it shall be the duty of such District Attorney, when complaint on oath is made of such violation, forthwith to prosecute any person so violating any of the provisions of this act and for each and every violation thereof. All officers authorized to make arrests in any city, town, or village, and the special agents appointed under Section 10 of this act, may, in the performance of their duties, enter upon any premises where the traffic in liquors is carried on or liquors are exposed for sale at any time when such premises are open.

Sec. 38.—Penalties for neglect of public officers to perform their duties under this act.—Any officer who shall neglect or refuse to perform his duty under the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each and every offense, and if such officer be a County Treasurer or District Attorney, he shall be removed from office by the Governor after hearing and determination thereon and decision that such neglect or refusal has occurred. Any citizen may prefer charges to the Governor under this section.

Unless the members of the Brooklyn police force wish to lay themselves liable to the above drastic penalty, Sundays will be "dry" in that city hereafter. Police Commissioner Welles, however, was uncertain yesterday how to act, and said he would have to consult Jacob Brenner, counsel to the Board of Excise, before he could state whether he would issue any order to close saloons during hours when liquor traffic is prohibited.

The general opinion of Brooklyn clergymen seems to be that the Raines law is both good and bad, but that its tendency will be conducive to better observance of Sunday than has heretofore been known in the City of Churches.

"I consider the Raines bill the best of the excise legislation we have so far had," said the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, yesterday. "Of course it will not please everybody. We cannot expect the liquor interest to give approval to anything that hurts its business. There is, of course, force in some of the objections to the bill. I have felt myself that the sale of malt and distilled liquors should be separated. I do not use either, and if every man were like myself there would be no need of beer saloons or brandy shops, but it does not seem to me that we have any right to make a law that says a German who was in the habit of having beer on his table, and who uses beer as we use tea or coffee, shall not have his beer. It seems to me to be common sense that the habits of this class of citizens should be regarded so long as their beer drinking is done without drunken revelings and disturbances. I suppose some of my prohibition friends will take issue with me in these views, but I can't help it. It is what I believe, and I am not at all afraid to say it.

"If I am any judge, it will not be long before there will be a law enacted making a special beer license at one-half the rate charged for liquor licenses. I do not believe in sumptuary laws. Temperance laws are not sumptuary. They are aimed to prevent disturbance and all sorts of evils for which the saloon is well known to be the headquarters.

"I do not believe in domestic Excise Boards. They are vicious in principle and vicious in results. I take no stock in the cry of home rule. It is said the bill will tend to make a Republican machine. It will just as much tend to make a Democratic machine if a Democratic Governor is elected and it comes his turn to appoint an Excise Commissioner. To put the sale of liquor under State indorsement is one of the good features of the bill."

"I am in favor of the Raines law," said the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. "As I have already said, it is a great improvement on the present system, and for these reasons:

"It abolishes the Excise Boards, with their political and personal favoritism. It reduces the number of saloons by raising the tax upon them. In so far as it permits local option it makes possible local prohibition—the only prohibition that is practicable or just. It protects residential portions of our city from new saloons far more effectively than the license system did or could. It gives a power of enforcing the law to individual complainants. It makes illegal selling more difficult and dangerous.

"To the Raines law three objections have been made: First, that it gives a part of the tax derived from the cities to the State. Since a part of the burden imposed by the liquor traffic is borne by the State in sustaining prisons, lunatic asylums, courts of criminal jurisprudence, and since the expense of enforcing the law is put upon the State, it does not seem to me unjust that the State should have a part of the proceeds of the liquor tax.

"The second objection is that the law creates a State machine for the enforcement of the law. But in doing so it substitutes one State machine for a great number of local machines. Concentrated responsibility in administration is always safer than divided responsibility.

"The third objection is that Mr. Platt favors the law. Mr. Platt's approval does not carry weight with me, but I am not prepared to oppose any measure which seems to me intrinsically good if the only objection to it is that some one else whom I distrust favors the measure. I am greatly mistaken if the people of the State do not recognize in a year from this time that the Raines law is a great improvement on the old excise system."

"I think the Raines law a remarkable mixture of good and evil, of justice and injustice," said the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall. "It gives us what we want in reference to side doors and the exposure of bars on Sunday; but, on the other hand, the law is embarrassed with colossal unfairness, and I view the future under it with more apprehension than hope. My interest in the law is swept away by my indignation at the course pursued in crowding it through the Legislature, and my disappointment is extreme in witnessing the signature of the Governor fixed to any measure that has been passed in a manner that is an insult to the people at large. I am in hearty accord with the sentiments uttered by Dr. Parkhurst in Plymouth Church. I feel the time is ripening for such a public uprising in the State against the Legislature as will produce a cleaning out there on a scale proportionate with the cleaning out in New-York City two years ago."

MAYOR GLEASON READY TO FIGHT.

Despite the Bill, His Excise Board Is Issuing Licenses.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 24.—The provisions of the Raines bill do not suit Mayor Gleason, and he does not propose to allow it to go into effect in this city without a fight in the courts. When he was elected the Mayor promised to increase the saloon license fee from $50 to $100. Acting upon his instructions, the Excise Board has raised the fee to the latter amount, and will issue renewals of licenses to applicants. Already nearly 100 applications have been acted upon favorably. The board will protect these licenses with the best legal talent in the State, and will carry the case to the highest court.

Mayor Gleason bases his objection to the Raines bill upon that section which takes a portion of the excise funds from the city and places it to the credit of the State. He asserts that, as the excise money of the city has already been assigned to the poor fund, the bill in disposing of any portion of the excise income in any other manner conflicts with the State Constitution.

There are now about 400 saloons in this city, and under the increased fee provided by the new law fully three-quarters of them will be forced out of business. Under the fee arranged by Mayor Gleason the income from licenses would have been $40,000. The poor fund of last year was overdrawn, and there is no other money to the credit of the city that can be used in meeting the obligations of the fund.

Mayor Gleason said to-night that he was not afraid of the Raines bill, and would fight it to the end. He believes that his construction of the bill is correct, and proposes to test it.

"The interests of this city demand," said the Mayor, "that its officials should fight the bill. It deprives us of the means to care for our poor. Under the bill the number of saloons would decrease to such an extent that the city's share of the excise money would not be worth talking about. I spoke against the bill before Gov. Morton, and will fight it before the courts."

There is no doubt that the Excise Board will have plenty of applicants for licenses under the old law, as the saloon keepers are anxious that the bill should be taken into the courts. They realize that, with the probability of the Greater New-York bill becoming a law and the raising of the license fee to $800 in the near future, very few of them would be able to survive.

WILL CLOSE ALL POOR MEN'S CLUBS.

Local Support for Politicians Will Be Greatly Scattered.

Perhaps if Senator Raines had made a long visit to New-York City and had mingled with the loyal machine Republicans for some time before he drew his bill, he would have abated the rigor of some parts of it. As it is, a number of the loyal machine men will be sorely grieved, and, unless something unforeseen intervenes, a very important institution in Republican politics will be broken up.

Senator Raines aimed a blow at the rich man's club. He made a license fee so high that it will strain the resources of some of the larger clubs to pay it, and so that it will be possible for only the very rich clubs to stand it.

The small political clubs, however, will suffer the most. These are very peculiar institutions. They are scattered all over the city. Sometimes as many as four Republican clubs may be found in one Assembly district. They are composed generally of workingmen—carpenters, mechanics, sometimes small clerks, and others of the middle classes.

In these political clubs are found the men that are always playing politics. They gather nightly and talk over political developments. They keep up their enthusiasm, and are the men who can be relied upon to drum up enthusiasm and call out the voters for the primaries or for election day.

Generally they have one or two rooms, and sometimes as many as five rooms, which they always keep open. The dues are small, and the poor men find they can afford to have a membership. The principal support of most of them comes from the bar inside, which generally takes in sufficient money every month to meet the rent and make a good profit.

A sample club is found in the Fourteenth Congressional District. It is the Quigg Republican Club, organized for the purpose of keeping Lemuel E. Quigg in office. It has clubrooms and a meeting hall on Amsterdam Avenue, furnished and decorated with pictures and flags. A few weeks ago a reception was given to Congressman Quigg, and in the course of his remarks the President of the club several times enthusiastically remarked that it was an institution where "workingmen could spend a pleasant evening at a nominal cost."

There are very few of these clubs that could be kept open if the support of their barrooms was taken away. Many of the members would lose their interest in the organization and turn to the corner saloon, declining to pay dues or attend a place where all was as "dry" as a New-York Sunday.

Much of the support given to the schemes of Mr. Platt and Mr. Lauterbach has come from these clubs. They are generally composed of small politicians who do not care so very much for the methods of the man, but admire any one who can lead them to victory, no matter how questionable his methods. They generally support the machine.

Other clubs that will be greatly affected by the Raines bill are those of the Greek letter college fraternities. These have flourished in New-York, and a number of them have small rooms in different parts of the city, where the members gather and carry out the fraternizing principles of their organizations.

LOWER BEER LICENSE FEES.

A Bill Supplementary to the Raines Act Probably Will Be Passed.

ALBANY, March 24.—A rumor was current in the Capitol corridors to-day that a supplementary excise bill providing for a special ale and beer license may be passed in the Legislature after all.

A well-informed Republican close to the Governor and Senator Raines says he does not know whether the Bondy bill will be passed or not, but he does know that if any supplementary excise bill looking toward a reduced rate of license for the sale of ale and beer is presented in the Legislature it will surely pass. He does not think that the opponents of such a measure could get a caucus of Republican legislators to defeat it.

May Seriously Affect Long Island.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 24.—Saloon keepers in the different Long Island towns are worried by the strict Sunday features of the Raines law, and by the possibility of the towns at any time voting in favor of no license. The amount of the license fee is no serious matter, for in only one town—Hempstead—will it be more than $200.

A strict enforcement of the Sunday features is dreaded because of its probable effect to decrease travel to Rockaway, North Beach, and other island resorts. Few of these places would thrive without the Sunday visitors, and most of the pleasure resorts have been established there because of the leniency in enforcing the excise laws. There are a number of villages, such as College Point, which have a very large German population, and in such places the new law is bitterly denounced.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM'S DISPLAY

The Firm's Anniversary Celebrated by a General Opening.

The well-known Brooklyn dry goods firm of Journeay & Burnham celebrated yesterday the fourth anniversary of the opening of their store on Flatbush Avenue, near Fulton Street, by a general opening day. No one line of goods was given precedence, but the firm took the occasion to show many of the handsome goods which a public display for any length of time would ruin.

The regular opening day for Spring wraps was last Monday, but on account of the bad weather that day these goods were also on exhibition yesterday. Fashion has decreed that this year capes and jackets shall be of about equal popularity, and that the well-dressed woman must be provided with both. Journeay & Burnham have a line of capes ranging in price from $3 or $4 well up into the hundreds. One very handsome one is of black peau de sole, trimmed with chiffon and satin ribbon, the front covered with linen batiste lace.

This firm is also showing two lines of goods of which they are the exclusive Brooklyn agents—the famous Jouvin et Cie. gloves and the Biske, Clark & Flagg tailor-made waists. In the dressmaking department, on the top floor, were displayed some handsome colored silks.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Inquiry for domestic rice has been moderate in the last week. The movement is also sluggish at primary points, being less than the average of the season, but fully equal to that of the same period last year. Charleston reports the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 49,455 barrels; sales, 43,385 barrels. New-Orleans reports the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,140,720 sacks; last year, 717,471 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 231,140 barrels; last year, 165,700 barrels.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

ART IN BROOKLYN SCHOOLROOMS.

Exhibition of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

There is now held at the art galleries, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, under the direction of the section on art education of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, an exhibition of works suitable for the decoration of schoolrooms.

It is announced in the catalogue "that the purpose of this exhibition is to bring to the attention of educational authorities and the public of this city and vicinity a most important educational movement destined to have great influence. It originated in England in 1883, under the leadership of John Ruskin, and extending to this country, has been taken up enthusiastically in many cities. This exhibition is intended to be suggestive, not complete or exhaustive, of works of art suitable for public schoolrooms of all grades.

"In other cities public funds have not been drawn upon except to the extent of providing picture moldings and suitable colored walls, ceilings, and woodwork. Works of art have been loaned or presented to the schools by alumni associations, graduating classes, friends, or patrons; also by civic or educational societies, art clubs or associations, and other organizations interested in the social progress and well being of the city through the proper education of its future citizens.

"In Boston, the Public School Art League, with the consent and co-operation of the Board of Education, decorated several schools. In Philadelphia, the Civic Club purchased works of art for and decorated a school selected by the Board of Education. In Chicago, St. Louis, Cambridge, Salem, Brookline, New-Haven, and numerous other places, much has been done. It is hoped that public-spirited citizens and organizations will aid and support this movement in Brooklyn.

"The day is not far distant when all bare, white walls in the schoolroom will be replaced by pleasing tints and works of art; originals or acceptable reproductions will hang upon the walls, or find place in cabinets or cases provided for this purpose.

"As a means of making more real the great events and facts of history, literature, science, and art, as well as for the purpose of bringing greater culture, refinement, and more civilizing influences into the schoolroom, of cultivating an appreciation and love of the beautiful, and of educating the aesthetic and emotional nature of the child, good art works have an untold value. We endeavor to acquaint the pupil with the great masters and masterpieces in history and literature. Should we not do the same in art, when photographs and other reproductions can be had at so small a cost? Should we not bring beautiful form and color into the schoolroom, when good art in the form of pottery is so plentiful and inexpensive?

"The section on art education will receive contributions of funds or art works for this purpose, and will endeavor to carry out the desires of donors. Works in this exhibition, with some exceptions, may be bought and presented to any particular school, or be placed in the hands of the section on art education, to be placed in some school, either as a loan or a gift. Receipts from the sale of the catalogues will be used to purchase works from this exhibition, to place in Brooklyn public schools."

The present show is one of much excellence, comprising fine Braun photographs, after the old masters; views of architectural piles, ancient temples, monuments, and statues, all selected from among the best, with discriminating intelligence.

A number of drawings and proofs are lent by W. Lewis Fraser, art manager of The Century Company, and these are very instructive, since one may compare the originals with the reproductions. The best of the American illustrators are in this group, which is given a room by itself. The show will remain on free exhibition until April 4.

CANADA'S COPYRIGHT BILL.

Compromise Drawn by Toronto Publishers and Hall Caine Unsatisfactory.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 24.—Inquiries having been received in this city from England during the past day or two respecting the position of the copyright question, Mr. Dickey, Minister of Justice, when seen regarding the matter said the Government does not feel prepared to accept the compromise bill drafted by the Toronto publishers and Hall Caine. The great objection which the Government has to the measure is that it prohibits the importation into Canada of British copyright works for three months after publication.

The Department of Justice is now engaged in the preparation of a bill embodying those features of the Hall Caine bill which are thought to be essential by authors and publishers in England, but eliminating the objectionable feature of the prohibition of the importation of books. Mr. Dickey stated that the Government hoped to be successful in presenting a measure to Parliament which would be agreeable to all.

A Race to Attach Property.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court by the receivers of the Pottsville (Penn.) Iron and Steel Company against Thorp & Bond, Government contractors at 136 Liberty Street, for $2,189. Myron H. Oppenheim, counsel for the plaintiffs, heard on Saturday that the defendants were about to have a receiver appointed, and levied on their account in the Sprague National Bank, in Brooklyn, yesterday, and on premises at 114 West Thirty-fourth Street. After Mr. Oppenheim levied on the bank account the receiver heard of it, and started in pursuit to head off his rival, but reached the Thirty-fourth Street property three minutes too late.

Property Owners Protest Filed.

The Park Avenue Property Owners' Protective Association held a meeting at 1,802 Park Avenue last night. William A. Soles presided. A communication from Bushby & Tuttle, attorneys for the association, was read. It stated that a protest on behalf of the association had been made before the Rapid Transit Commission against the plan of tunneling under Park Avenue for the rapid-transit railroad, and that the protest, with the suggestion to elevate the rapid-transit track beside those of the New-York Central Road, had been filed for consideration. A resolution expressing the thanks of the association to Bushby & Tuttle was adopted.

Prof. Sprague's Shakespearean Lecture

Another lecture in the course on Shakespeare, by Prof. Sprague, at Cooper Union, was delivered last night. It was entitled, "Shakespeare's Pen and Pencil." The professor endeavored to elucidate the genius of the poet and dramatist in his sonnets and plays. He also touched upon his departure from the narrow and rigid lines and rules of the poets and playwrights of his time, into a broader and more creative field of speech and thought. Prof. Sprague explained one of the points of this outburst of genius as that of using the rhyme less and less as he grew older.

Dr. Bart Blames Morphine.

Dr. William A. Bart, the alleged defaulting bookkeeper of the Bowery Mission, who disappeared March 10 and who was said to be $250 short in his accounts, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Krauch and Stringer. Dr. Bart served six years in Sing Sing for illicit practice. On his release professions of reform won for him the place he held at the mission. He was arraigned yesterday in the Essex Market Court, where he said his fall was due to the use of morphine, which he commenced using six weeks ago. He was held for examination.

Work of the Penny Provident Fund.

The annual report of the Penny Provident Fund of the City of New-York for the year ending Jan. 31, 1896, shows that there were at that time 300 stations, with 52,187 depositors, with net deposits of $31,440.10. During the year many of the public school stations in this city were closed, as the teachers found that the work added too much to their work. Apart from this the plan has met with much encouragement and has grown rapidly.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: A. S. Barnes, Rock Stream; L. E. Decker, Springland.

A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The best Pill—JAYNE'S SANATIVE.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—A charity sale of useful articles will take place, Thursday afternoon, from 2 until 5 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Freeborn, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, for the benefit of the Benevolent and Missionary Chapters of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

—Mrs. Philip Carpenter of 165 West End Avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday at the Colonial Club, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Frank Sherwin Streeter, of Concord, N. H. Among those present were Mrs. Mary Dame Hall, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, Mrs. Lyman W. Redington, Dr. Katherine E. Townsend, and Mrs. George Knowles Swinburne.

—The Thursday Night Bowling Clubs of the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, will give a reception and banquet Thursday evening.

—Mrs. J. H. Shults, Jr., will give a luncheon at her residence, 16 West Seventy-second Street, to-day, in honor of her sister, Miss Beard, of 411 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, who will be married on April 16.

—Mrs. George W. Kidd and Miss Georgette Kidd of 853 Fifth Avenue will spend the coming Summer in Europe. They will soon sail, and will go out a great deal in London during the season.

—Miss Florence Haff will give a luncheon party to-day at her residence, 60 West Eighty-third Street.

—Announcement came from Boston yesterday of the engagement of Miss Irene Sadler, the youngest daughter of the late James H. Sadler, formerly of New-York, but afterward of Boston, to John H. Gibson of that city. Miss Sadler spent a considerable portion of the early Winter in New-York and was present at the first ball of the Patriarchs. The wedding will take place in Boston shortly after Easter.

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—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Edwards and Miss Helen Edwards of 12 West Thirty-third Street, will leave on April 1 for Lakewood, where they will spend a month or more. Mrs. Edwards and Miss Edwards will go abroad in June for the greater part of the Summer.

—The sale of hats and bonnets, the handiwork of a number of prominent society matrons, which will take place this afternoon and to-morrow, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Stevens, Castle Point, Hoboken, will take over to that city a large number of prominent New-Yorkers. In addition to the sale of hats and bonnets many fancy articles will be offered for sale, and the proceeds will go to St. Catherine's Home, the pet charity of the Stevens family. Flowers will also be sold, and the flower booth will undoubtedly be one of the prettiest ones at the sale. These flowers will come from the private greenhouses of the women interested.

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Hearing of the Appeal from Judgment by Elverton R. Chapman.

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Cancels the Assessment.

A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued by Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court yesterday to Minnie Lispenasse, directing the Controller and Collector of Assessments to cancel an assessment of $325 on property on Tenth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Streets. It was claimed by counsel that the work done between 1871 and 1875 was not done by contract, that it cost more than four times as much as it should, that an act of 1894 canceled the assessment, and that the procedure of levying was irregular. The decision practically cancels the entire assessment on the work of grading and paving that portion of Tenth Avenue.

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Chinese Manager Complains.

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Three kinds needed for "At Homes" in the country house.

Five o'clock tea tables fairly aglow with quaintness, novel ones with little crescent or circular tops for vase of flowers or pot of ferns; tea things set on the lower round.

Beautiful indoor parlor tables, inlaid with wood, metals, and mother-of-pearl.

Tabourettes for books or papers or afternoon tea things on the veranda; inexpensive, charming, and quaint.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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Part Two
Pages 9-16

AGAINST RAPID TRANSIT

ACT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION CALLED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Franklin Bartlett Makes a Lengthy Argument in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court—Elihu Root Speaks Against the Motion to Confirm the Commission's Report—Further Opposition from J. E. Roosevelt and George Zabriskie.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court devoted the entire afternoon yesterday to the matter of the findings of the Rapid Transit Commission, which recently made its report to the court. The matter was brought before the court yesterday by a motion on the appeal of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, Franklin Bartlett as Trustee, under the will of Henry Mason, deceased, and Mason Carnes, owners of property along the line of the proposed railroad, against the judgment given against him pro forma by the Special Term in favor of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York and the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners and others.

The appellants claim that the act of the Legislature under which the Rapid Transit Commission was appointed is unconstitutional and is against the public welfare. Franklin Bartlett, owner of the premises 692 Broadway, and one of the plaintiff-appellants conducted their side of the appeal. A. B. Boardman and Edward M. Shepard appeared for the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and Theodore Connoly for the Corporation Counsel; Elihu Root and George G. De Witt for Robert Goelet, the Chemical Bank, and other Broadway property owners; George Zabriskie and Archibald Murray for Henry Hilton and others; John E. Roosevelt, Ezra A. Tuttle, and James C. Bushby for Park Avenue property owners.

In his opening, Mr. Bartlett declared that the Rapid Transit acts are unconstitutional and void, because they violate the provision found alike in the old and in the new Constitution that no county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to, or in aid of any individual, &c., or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes."

He quoted at length decisions supporting his contention, and said that in the Rapid Transit act there were at least eight violations of the Constitution. Among the other provisions of the Constitutions which, according to Mr. Bartlett, are violated by this act, are the section which prohibits any county or city from becoming indebted to an amount exceeding 10 per cent. of the assessed value of its real estate, and the section which provides that, "The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

"* * * Granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

"Granting to any private corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever. * * *

"The Legislature shall pass general laws, providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws."

Mr. Bartlett further declared the act unconstitutional, because one of the Commissioners, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, was not elected by the people, and because the provision for the filling of vacancies in the offices created by the Rapid Transit act provides neither for an election by the people nor for apportionment. Another constitutional objection to the act was, Mr. Bartlett said, that it did not provide just compensation for private property taken for public use.

Mr. Bartlett had spoken an hour, when Presiding Justice Van Brunt told him that his time limit had expired and said that if Mr. Bartlett desired more time he must obtain it by the courtesy of the other lawyers. The lawyers held a brief consultation, and Mr. Bartlett was accorded another half hour.

He touched lightly on the other constitutional points at issue and argued on the dangers attendant on the Socialist idea of the State ownership of railroads and upon the rights of property owners. The provisions for the acquisition of lands in the Rapid Transit acts, he declared, are arbitrary and extraordinary, in that they give the board authority to enter into all lands and property which it shall deem necessary to be acquired by the city for the purpose of making maps or surveys, and also to enter for the same purpose upon any other property within 500 feet of the property to be surveyed.

When Mr. Bartlett had concluded, Elihu Root began, or the motion against confirming the report of the Rapid Transit Commissioners. He reviewed in detail the history of the rapid transit law, and said, in part: "The project on which the Commissioners are now asking the court's confirmation was passed in 1891, but was changed radically in 1894, and it is a question whether the original law and the law as amended are not mixed up in this proceeding. The resolutions adopted by the Commissioners recite the fact that the route previously adopted had been and was thereby abandoned, and the Commissioners then adopted an entirely new route. The law says that the acts of the board must continue in regular order, and this board has violated this provision."

George G. De Witt argued on the damage which would follow the building of the proposed road to those property holders who have vaults extending into the street, and said that a modest estimate of the damage on Broadway would be $11,000,000. J. E. Roosevelt followed, and urged the court to devote plenty of time and careful thought to the great damage which abutting property owners would suffer, and to refuse confirmation, unless thoroughly satisfied that the inevitable losses are justified by the necessities and convenience of the public.

Mr. Zabriskie, in his brief, referred to the appointment of the Rapid Transit Commissioners and to the objections then lodged by the property owners. He reviewed the hearings before the Commissioners and quoted at length from the testimony of Engineer Parsons, who had said that the road could be built "without any damage whatever to abutting or other property," "that it can be constructed easily and rapidly," "that the cost could be estimated in advance with reasonable assurance," and "that the cost will not exceed $50,000,000." The loss by damage to vaults alone, Mr. Zabriskie declared, will exceed $14,000,000. He estimated that with a daily patronage of 200,000 passengers, the deficit would amount to more than $1,000,000 a year, while the plans proposed show accommodation for only 180,000 passengers daily.

Mr. Zabriskie concluded by arguing against the expediency of the railroad, and spoke of the damage to business that must result from the tearing up of Broadway. He said that the road would cost at least $100,000,000, without any good result. The underlying fallacy of the entire finding of the Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. Zabriskie held, was in their statement that the work can be done for the $50,000,000 the city is permitted to apply for it. "According to Mr. Coudert," he continued, "the matter is simply if a contractor can be found who will wager a million dollars that he can build the road for $50,000,000, then the work can be done for that price. It is for your Honors to decide if that is the way to settle so vast a question."

Messrs. Tuttle and Bushby, for the Park Avenue Property Owners' Association, submitted their brief without oral argument. They object to that portion of the road which is to be carried on a viaduct above Ninety-eighth Street. If the road must be built, they would not object to a tunnel there. They suggest that the report be sent back to the Commissioners, if the law appointing the commission be Constitutional, for modification.

It was 5 o'clock before Mr. Shepard, for the Rapid Transit Commission, got a chance to be heard, and the Court decided that it was too late to hear further argument. An adjournment was ordered until next Thursday. Mr. Bartlett, whose argument on an appeal affirming the report opened the proceedings, submitted a second brief on the motion in opposition to the motion to confirm the commission's report.

HENRY E. DIXEY COMING BACK.

To Appear Here in the Leading Comedy Part of a New English Farce.

Henry E. Dixey will terminate his starring tour in New-Orleans Saturday night and will come from there directly to New-York to play the leading part in the new comedy, "Thoroughbred," written by Ralph Lumly, and which Charles Frohman is to produce at the Garrick Theatre April 20.

The engagement of Dixey was made by telegraph yesterday. His part in the new farce will be a low-comedy character, somewhat similar to that which he played in "Confusion" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre several years ago. Fritz Williams of the Lyceum Theatre will be a member of the company.

Others in the cast of the new farce will be Agnes Miller, now with John Drew's company; Robert Edeson of the Empire company, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen of the Lyceum company, Jessie Busley, Henry M. Pitt, Joseph Humphreys, and Arthur Boylan. The play is a three-act comedy and tells the story of an English Squire who, through certain complications, becomes the owner of a famous race horse. An English racing coach will be shown on the stage.

HOSPITAL FOR FOREIGN PATIENTS.

Movement to Establish an Institution for All Nationalities.

There is a movement on foot to establish in this city a large hospital for the treatment of foreigners who are not familiar with the English language. Here already exist the French and German Hospitals; each institution, however, receives for treatment only French and German patients. Foreigners of other nationalities have to depend upon different hospitals, where, it is claimed, the charges are excessive. In the proposed general hospital charity patients will be received, and a small charge made to those who can afford to pay.

The New-York branch of the Red Cross Society is taking the initiative in this movement, in conjunction with the Consuls of the various nationalites represented in this city. Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, President of the New-York Society, says a staff of trained nurses is to be formed to attend persons who are ill in their lodgings, the poor free and those who are able to pay, for a small consideration.

An Old Sloop Captain's Funeral.

ALBANY, March 24.—Capt. Andrew Foster, one of the few sloop Captains of the Hudson River, who died Saturday, was buried yesterday. Capt. Foster died in West Troy, where he was born in 1817. His father was a river man, and when Andrew was ten years old he went as a cabin boy on the sloop Fox, which plied between Albany and New-York. Subsequently he became cook on the Fox, whose hulk lies buried in the Hudson. He went from the sloop to the steamboat, filling the position of Captain on the towboats Syracuse, Oswego, and other vessels.

LOUISIANA SEEKING A BOOM

IT HAS NOT PROFITED BY THE SAD EXPERIENCES OF KANSAS.

Amendment to Allow Bonuses to Railways and Manufacturing Companies—Proposed Educational and Property Test for Voters—Pensions for Confederate Veterans—Free School System—To Prohibit Convict Contract Labor.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—At the general election to be held April 21, 1896, the people of Louisiana will vote on a number of amendments to their Constitution, some of which are essentially Southern, some good and some bad. It is probable, however, that all of them will be ratified.

Perhaps the most unfortunate of the proposed amendments is that which will allow the Legislature to give cities, towns, and parishes the power to levy taxes for the aid of railroad companies and private manufacturing companies. Such power must be exercised by the vote of the people, but that is the only safeguard.

The amendment is a result of the awakening of industrial energy in the South. The forces have been working now for a number of years and the manufacturing element has taken a strong hold in Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States. From them the contagion has swept to Louisiana and a strong manufacturing sentiment has grown up. The Atlanta Exposition did much to make the sentiment spread throughout the whole South.

It would seem unfortunate that the evil experiences of Kansas, Nebraska, and other Western States under this bonus system should not be warnings to Louisiana. When these States were beset with the manufacturing fever they began in the way proposed in Louisiana, and held out inducements to railroads and manufacturing enterprises. Counties and cities were allowed to give bonuses, issue bonds, and guarantee bonds, until some counties in the prairie States became so debt-ridden that they are now unable to pay even the interest on their bonds, and have small hope of ever being able to pay the principal.

Throughout all the Western States, when a promoter comes now to a city with a railroad scheme or a manufacturing scheme and demands a bonus, he is looked upon with suspicion. There is hardly a large city in the West that has not a skeleton in the shape of a bankrupt railroad or a manufacturing building that has never been used, but which represents great sums of money, liberally given by the municipality and people. For these reasons there is a strong sentiment in the State against the proposition to allow the people of Louisiana to follow the course that has almost ruined Kansas and other Western States.

The vote of the people is not a sufficient safeguard. Where the responsibility is so divided, and enthusiasm may be worked up by a golden dream of wealth and prosperity, it is not difficult to secure a majority vote for bonds or taxes, especially when a large proportion of those who vote for them will have no share in their payment. This has been proved many times in the West.

One of the other important amendments is that relating to the qualifications of electors. This subject has received much attention lately in a number of the Southern States—South Carolina in particular.

The proposed amendment will fix an educational and property qualification. The residence qualification is one year in the State, six months in the parish, and thirty days in the ward. The other qualification, however, is that the voter must be able to read the Constitution of the State in his mother tongue, or must be the owner of real or personal property, situated in the State, and assessed at not less than $200.

This amendment will probably prove effective. It will cut out a great percentage of the ignorant negro vote in the State, which now has a very marked influence in the elections. There are thousands of negroes in the State who can neither read nor write, and who would consider themselves opulently wealthy if they had property worth $200. They live from hand to mouth, being able to do so because of the mild climate.

In another amendment, however, is a remedy for those who complain against the educational qualification. This provides that the Legislature shall establish a system of free schools throughout the State for the education of "all the children." The school moneys are to be distributed to the parishes according to the number of children in them, colored and white.

All officers necessary for the system are provided for. There will be a State Superintendent, parish Superintendents, and boards, and City Superintendents, and Trustees. Local taxes not to exceed five mills may be levied for school purposes, while proceeds from public lands and other funds are set aside for them. Liberal education will be given to the negro children as well as the white children.

Another amendment that shows the growing industrial sentiment of the State is that which prohibits contract convict labor. The only manner in which convicts may work if this amendment is ratified, is in the prosecution of public works. They may be used on the roads and levees, or the State farm or manufactory.

An enumeration of the purposes for which the taxing power of the State may be used is found in another amendment. The item in this enumeration that is essentially Southern is the one which says taxes may be used to provide pensions for indigent Confederate soldiers and sailors, and to supply a citizen of the State who lost a limb or limbs in the military service of the Confederacy with substantial artificial limbs during life.

The provision for pensions is as follows:

The General Assembly may provide by law pensions for indigent and disabled soldiers and sailors who enlisted in Louisiana companies or commands organized in this State and who served honorably through the war, in the Confederate army or navy or were honorably discharged, or honorably paroled, and who are now resident in this State and are not able to earn a support by their own labor on account of wounds received in the Confederate army or other physical disability caused by services in said army. Pensions may also be allowed to the indigent widows of such soldiers and sailors now dead, when from age or disease they cannot earn a support.

Pensions may be allowed to the wives of such soldiers or sailors upon the death of the husband, if disabled and indigent as aforesaid; upon proper proofs in all cases. Pensions granted to widows shall cease upon their remarriage.

Other amendments relate to the judicial system of the State, and to local matters.

AUCTIONEERS' CASE IN COURT.

Effort to Convict D. Lindenborn and S. Kreiser.

The scene of the fight between the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions and Auctioneers David Lindenborn of West Twentieth Street and Samuel Kreiser of West Twenty-eighth Street was transferred from the Mayor's office to Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The lawyers for the association asked that the auctioneers be dealt with as being guilty of a misdemeanor in having exaggerated the value of the goods they offered for sale, in violation of Section 1,992 of the Consolidated Act.

James T. Robinson, a clerk for W. & J. Sloane, testified that he had bought a rug at Lindenborn's auction rooms March 6 for $25, which the auctioneer said was worth fully $100, and probably could not be bought for that price in a retail store. He said that he thought it was worth $35. He bought the rug merely for the purpose of securing evidence and not for his personal use. Robinson said that he had also bought another smaller rug for $10, which Lindenborn had said was worth $25. He said he thought the rug was worth about $12.

Harry L. Josephs, a stenographer, and Sylvester Cosgrove and Isidore Leviness, two private detectives, testified that they were present in the auction room and had heard Lindenborn give the value of the rugs at the figure Robinson had testified to.

Leroy Andrews, manager of the association, said he had been formerly in the rug business and that he thought that the cashmere rug Lindenborn had said was worth $100 was not worth more than $30, and that he had sold rugs equally good for $22.

"What would you fix the value of a rug 9 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 11 inches at?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

The witness replied that he thought a cashmere rug of that size would be worth fully $32.

Mr. Hirsch triumphantly declared that that was the exact size of the rug that he had said was worth from $22 to $30, and asked him how he reconciled the two statements. Andrews examined the rug again and said that he would stand by his valuation of $22 to $30.

The prosecution then announced that it rested its case. Mr. Hirsch moved to dismiss on the ground that the case was not proven, but the Magistrate said that he would reserve his decision on that motion. Hirsch then filed a brief and the other side was given two days to prepare its brief. Mr. Hirsch reserved the right to produce witnesses for the defense at a later date if the decision of the Magistrate was against his clients.

Similar testimony was introduced against Kreiser, and decision was reserved in that case also.

MANY METHODISTS TO BE THERE.

Double Reception to be Held in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

The largest gathering of representatives of the Methodist Church that has been held in this city for a number of years will occur Thursday evening, April 2, in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue. The occasion is to be a reception to the members of the New-York Annual Conference and the Lay Electoral Conference, which has been arranged by the Methodist Social Union.

In addition to the members of the two conferences, a number of men and women prominent in church and philanthropic work have been invited. On a similar occasion, four years ago, there was a large gathering of the representatives of the Methodist Church.

The reception will begin at 8 o'clock and last until 11. Lander's Orchestra will furnish music, and an elaborate menu will be served by Maresi. Admission will be by ticket only.

A Good Government Club Smoker.

Good Government Club E of the Twelfth Assembly District held its second smoker of the season last night at its clubhouse, 145 East Eighteenth Street. The affair was purely social; no business was discussed, and there was no regular presiding officer. The programme, which was prepared by the Entertainment Committee, of which R. M. Johnson is Chairman, included songs by W. B. Crabtree, tenor solos by Mr. Jones, banjo music by George R. Bishop, some sleight-of-hand performances by Carrol Leroy Mosher, and recitations by T. Avery Collett. Frederick Intropidi acted as accompanist. The club proposes at its next monthly meeting to have some official speak on questions of public interest, and hold a general discussion afterward. Commissioner John P. Faure is expected to be the chief speaker at this meeting.

FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

TRUSTEES WANT THE OLD RESERVOIR SITE AND BRYANT PARK.

Mayor Strong to Give a Hearing on the Matter To-day—Many Advantages of This Centrally Situated Plot of Land—Ample Room for Fine Architectural Work—The Reservoir No Longer Needed for Distributing Croton Water.

A majority of the Trustees of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, has decided that the most suitable site for the new consolidated library building is the square now occupied by Bryant Park and the old reservoir, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and Fortieth and Forty-second Street.

In order to bring the question of acquiring this site under public notice, and as a preliminary step toward obtaining an act of the Legislature for this purpose, the Public Library Trustees have arranged with Mayor Strong to call upon him to-day, in the Mayor's office, at 3 o'clock, to present him with a formal address asking the consent of the city authorities to a cession of the site mentioned.

After the formal consolidation of the Astor and Lenox Libraries with the Tilden endowment had been carried out, there was a great deal of discussion as to the best site for the new Public Library Building.

The present site of the Astor Library was considered and rejected—first, because it is too far down town, and, second, because the limit of expansion on its site has been reached, and the property adjoining it cannot easily be procured.

While the present site of the Lenox Library is more centrally situated, it labors under the disadvantage of being too far over on the east side, and also of not being easily approachable from all parts of town for a single five-cent fare.

Under these circumstances, the Trustees bethought themselves of the reservoir site, between Fortieth and Forty-second Street, in Fifth Avenue. The whole of this tract, including Bryant Park, contains a little over nine and a half acres. The total length of park and reservoir together is 920 feet between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The breadth is 455 feet between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets.

The plot is one of the most centrally situated places in New-York City. It is near the actual centre of population of the city. The Sixth Avenue street cars pass it on the west side, and the Forty-second Street, Boulevard and Tenth Avenue cars pass it on the north side. There is an elevated railroad station at Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and a Third Avenue elevated railroad station at Fourth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The Madison Avenue cars pass within a short block of the square, and the Broadway cable cars within a block on the west side. Owing to the system of transfers now in use between the different lines, it is possible to reach Bryant Park inside of half an hour from any part of the city below One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for 5 cents.

Besides the surface and elevated roads, the New-York Central, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, and the Harlem Railway all terminate in the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street, within a block of the proposed site. This would be one of the future advantages of a large reference library by throwing it open to easy consultation by travelers from the East and West.

George H. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that so far as his bureau is concerned there is no objection to the removal of the Forty-second Street reservoir.

"Since the project of removing it took shape, five or six years ago," continued Mr. Birdsall, "I have twice uncoupled all the pipes leading into the reservoir, and the water supply of the city below it has not suffered in the least.

"The reservoir holds about 20,000,000 gallons of water, and about 25,000,000 gallons pass through it every day out of a total quantity of 150,000,000 gallons which either go into or pass by it. Now that we are getting larger main pipes, the reservoir would be missed still less.

"The late James Renwick, who built the reservoir, about 1840, always thought it a mistake to put it there. He used to say that he hoped he would live to see the City Hall placed on that site. It is certainly one of the finest sites in the city for a great public building, though it will cost $100,000 to take away the old reservoir. It is so solidly built of stone and concrete that it will give more trouble in removing than if it were solid rock."

The reservoir stands upon land owned by the city in fee simple as part of the old common lands of New-York. It was built as part of the Croton Aqueduct scheme, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature passed in 1833, and the water was first allowed to flow into it in 1842. It was originally intended to cover the whole square with the reservoir, but when the actual time of building arrived only half the square was occupied for that purpose. The other half of the square lay waste for some years, and was finally covered with the Crystal Palace, which was opened in July, 1853, in imitation of the Crystal Palace of London, erected in 1851. In this building many works of art, curiosities, and rare fabrics were exhibited until October, 1858, when the entire building was burned down. After that the waste ground was turned into a park, and a few years ago the place was named Bryant Park.

The removal of the reservoir would be a great gain to the city in many ways. The present forbidding barrier of granite, 44 feet high, gives a gloomy appearance to the surrounding streets and shuts off the circulation of air and light. While the reservoir is 474 by 455 feet in area, no library building would occupy so much space; besides it, a public building could be distributed evenly over the square, so as to be a great addition to the architectural features of the centre of the city, and in the full view of travelers from every quarter.

FOR A NEW EAST SIDE PARK.

Location Selected by the Board of Health—Rookeries Doomed.

At its weekly meeting yesterday the Health Board selected a site for a new park, as provided for in the following resolution:

Whereas, The Board of Street Opening and Improvement on the 13th instant requested the opinion of the board as to the most suitable and healthy location for a public park or play ground on the east side of the city, and within the district east of the Bowery and Catharine Street, and south of Fourth Street, and the subject has received very careful consideration, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board, the block bounded by Pitt, East Houston, Willett, and Stanton Streets is the most suitable and healthy place for the purpose, because such public park and playground would give an open air space in the most crowded locality, and will remove the greatest number of conditions which may or have become a menace to the public health.

The block named contains the notorious Bone Alley, which is the only entrance to five rear tenement houses in the block. These tenements are filled with ragpickers, and the place has given the Health Board much trouble for a long time.

Dr. Roberts, Sanitary Superintendent, says these rear tenements are in a filthy condition and that the occupants are cursed with a high death rate.

In the block selected there are sixty-three houses, of which forty-six are tenements. Nine of the houses are five stories high, twenty-four stories, twelve three stories, fourteen two stories, and three one story. Fifty of them are of brick and thirteen frame. They contain altogether 363 families and 1,650 persons.

Many Bequests to Colleges.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 24.—It has been found by Henry Bacon of this city, executor of the will of the late Franklin Baldwin of North Grafton, that the estate, at first believed to be hopelessly involved, will net sufficient money within a few years to pay the public bequests which will take effect at the death of the widow. An orange grove in California is now on a paying basis. The legacies are: To Wellesley College, $50,000, to endow a Professorship of Mathematics; Smith College, $12,000, for two scholarships; $10,000 to the Home for Aged Men, in Worcester; $6,000 to the University of Vermont, for a scholarship; $6,000 to Dartmouth College, for a scholarship; $6,000 to the First Universalist Church of Worcester. The residue goes to Clark University, Worcester.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Bull-Fighter's Secret,"

By MARY LOVETT CAMERON,

author of "At a Moorish Window,"

Will Begin To-morrow

It will be finished Friday.

March,
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovett Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

ELEVATED ROADS' TAXES

BROOKLYN COMPANIES ROUNDLY SCORED BY JUSTICE GAYNOR.

He Says They Overissue Bonds and Stocks on Franchises Given Them by the Government and Then Say They Can Not or Shall Not Pay on Actual Taxable Property—Refuses to Restrain Their Sale for Taxes Long Past Due.

A rebuke to the Kings County and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Companies for their financial management was administered yesterday by Justice William J. Gaynor, in Brooklyn, who denied their applications for permanent injunctions to restrain Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell from selling their properties for taxes due to the city.

The assessed valuation of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad property is $2,903,965, and its annual tax $83,000, which it has not paid on the plea that the valuation is excessive, yet the company is bonded for $26,000,000, and Justice Gaynor asks the company how it justifies the discrepancy between its actual and its alleged value.

The same inquiry, Justice Gaynor says, is pertinent to the affairs of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. This company's railroad is assessed at $1,111,190, but is bonded for $12,750,000.

Of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company's claim for immunity, Justice Gaynor says:

To say that this company cannot pay its taxes out of its net income, because it is all consumed in paying interest upon its said excessive issue of bonds, is not a permissible answer. If it was, it has only to continue to issue more bonds, and never pay any taxes. These bonds are not upon the actual property of the company alone, which it says the assessors have excessively valued at less than $3,000,000, but also upon the valuable franchises which have been given to it by Government. For the company to issue bonds on such franchises, the gift of Government to it, and then say to Government that it cannot or shall not pay any taxes upon its actual taxable property, out of its income upon actual investment, because it first has to pay interest upon such bonds, is a position which cannot be justified either in law or in morals. The excessive issuing of bonds and stock by corporations enjoying public franchises naturally leads to the unjust cutting down by them of all natural and just expenses, as well as the refusal to pay just taxes, in order that interest and dividends may be paid upon such excessive obligations.

The first duty of this company is to the Government which gave it life, and endowed it with valuable privileges and franchises. If all taxpayers should follow the example of this company, and refuse to pay their taxes, Government would be brought to a downfall. I find no truth or merit whatever in the assertion of the company that its property is overvalued. That it has overbonded and overstocked itself, thereby to create inflated values, or unearned fortunes, is no reason why its obligation to pay interest upon such bonds or dividends upon such stock should be questioned. It is no reason why its share toward the support of Government should be thrown upon the other taxpayers.

Justice Gaynor's memorandum regarding the Kings County Elevated Railroad was as follows:

The opinion filed herewith in the similar case of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company is applicable to this company's case. I have examined into its financial condition with care, as I did also into that of the other company. It is pertinent to add that this company is assailing as excessive an assessed valuation of its nine miles of road at a total of only $1,111,190 for taxation, although it has issued $9,200,000 of bonds and $3,550,000 of stock, making a total of $12,750,000. Its bonds alone average over $1,000,000 a mile, while the total assessed valuation of its whole line is only about $1,000,000. The company seems to labor under the false notion that its obligations to pay interest upon this grossly excessive issue of bonds is superior to its obligation to pay its just share toward the support of Government, which gave it life and protects it and makes it permissible for it to refuse to pay and try to shoulder that share off upon the other taxpayers. Government which permitted the like could not in the nature of things long endure.

It is believed that an appeal will be taken immediately to prevent action by the city. President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company and General Manager Goundie of the Kings County Elevated Railroad said the respective companies would carry the matter to the Court of Appeals.

The next sale of property for taxes will be held April 8 and unless preventative action is instituted by the railroad companies, their property may pass under the hammer. Whoever buys the railroads at such a sale must bid at least the full amount of the city's claims against them for taxes, so the railroad companies cannot bid in their own property except by paying what they owe to the city. If a sale is attempted and no bidders appear, the case will remain as it is now, except that the taxes will keep on increasing, as 9 per cent. interest is charged by the city on taxes in default.

Register of Arrears Powell yesterday said he did not expect to have a chance to sell the railroad properties in April, because he had no doubt the companies would appeal from Justice Gaynor's decision.

An Old Constable Dead.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—Stephen Bebring, the oldest constable in Essex County, died last night in his house, 72 Rutgers Street. He was seventy-six years old, and had served as a constable for forty-two years. He leaves a wife and several adult children. Mr. Bebring was a native of Germany, but came to this country sixty years ago.

Fell Short of the Century Mark.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 24.—Mrs. Mary Hutton died in her home, State and Berry Streets, last night. She was in her one-hundredth year. She was born in Dungannon, Tyrone County, Ireland, and came to Hackensack in 1864. She married William Hutton. Two of her sons are living, one in Brooklyn and the other in the Soldiers' Home at Kearny, N. J.

WITH WEIRD WEAPONS

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE.

Author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth."

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SYNOPSIS.

"The little French doctor, who looks twice as old as he is, and seldom talks," tells a story of his early life. At the Ecole de Médecine, in Paris, he becomes acquainted with Prof. Fournier, the leading pathologist, and also with a fellow-student named Toedt, a general favorite with all but Fournier and the narrator, and disposed to apologize for Anarchy. After graduation, the narrator enters Fournier's private laboratory, finds that the latter is engaged in secret investigations, probably electro-photographic in nature, and involving the unexplainable death of animals and plants. A strange epidemic breaks out among the wealthy mill owners in Arteuil, a town situated in the midst of a manufacturing country. Fournier is sent there by the Government, and the narrator goes with him. On the train they discuss the disease, its being confined to the upper classes, some similar cases that occurred some years before at Montrevault, and the fact that Toedt had practiced at Montrevault, but was now at Arteuil. Fournier appears to have some suspicion, and the narrator begins to grasp it, viz., that there may be a question of poisoning involved. They finally arrive, but find that no headway can be made against the disease. Toedt brings it about that several physicians should suggest an autopsy of one of the victims of the epidemic by Fournier, although former autopsies had resulted in the deaths of the operators. Fournier agrees, asks Toedt to call to talk it over, and receives him in a room at the top of the house where he is stopping. Fournier, who has already placed in position a curious photographic apparatus and a coil of rope, questions Toedt severely as to his proposal of a new autopsy, and as to his knowledge of the disease, shows him a broken germ-culture tube, and finally, denouncing him as a villain, draws a pistol, and orders him to sit still.

CHAPTER III.

Toedt made a motion as if to spring from his chair, but he settled back before the muzzle of the revolver, smiled, and said, with a nonchalance that fairly staggered me:

"You have original ideas of hospitality, professor. May I presume so far as to ask an explanation of this performance?"

"Will you oblige me by tying that man in that chair?" said Fournier to me, ignoring Toedt's last remark and still covering him with the pistol. "Tie him as if for an old-time amputation—so that he cannot move a muscle."

During all this I had been sitting spell-bound. From the preliminaries I had, of course, been led to look forward to something startling, but the form in which it came took me entirely by surprise. I thought I knew Fournier well enough to be sure that he would not venture upon such a step without very strong evidence, but the assurance of Toedt's manner was so perfect that I felt myself questioning whether my friend might not have made a serious error in his deductions. I was even conscious of a doubt as to whether the strain of the last few days had not unhinged his mind, but I put it aside, in view of the deliberation and coolness which had marked all his acts.

Picking up the coil of rope, therefore, I approached our visitor and proceeded to tie him hand, foot, and body to the chair in which he sat.

His self-possession was simply superb, and as I worked I fell to doubting more and more.

"I depend upon you," he whispered, "to see that the performance of this maniac shall have no serious results. It is better, though, that we humor him to a degree. When you have finished try to persuade him to give you his pistol. Have you ever had reason to suspect such a tendency?"

My job was soon done, and I turned to Fournier, half with the idea of following Toedt's suggestion. As I did so, he laid the pistol down on the table, and I heaved a sigh of relief. Then he eyed me closely for a moment with a grim smile.

"Now, may I ask you to search his pockets—carefully! There may be some fragile articles there."

"Pardon me, doctor," I said, again turning to the prisoner.

"By all means," replied Toedt, but I imagined that his face blanched a trifle.

The result of my search was not remarkable—a pocketcase of instruments, a purse, keys, handkerchief, and a small germ-culture tube filled with some gelatinous substance and stoppered with a wad of cotton.

"Pardon Me, Doctor."

"I thought we would find this," said Fournier, picking the last article up from the table where I had placed it, and holding it to the light. "I hardly think that autopsy will be necessary. Do you, Dr. Toedt?"

Toedt looked at me and smiled slightly.

"Really, professor," he said, addressing Fournier in conciliatory tones. "You are the best judge of that. I defer to your opinion."

"Very good," replied Fournier. "I am glad that you concur to that extent. I do not believe another autopsy necessary or desirable. We have this disease pretty well under control, I think." (I glanced quickly at him in mute amazement and perturbation.) "There is another little experiment, though, which I do consider highly desirable, both scientifically and criminally. May I ask you gentlemen to assist me?"

I bowed without speaking. Toedt laughed again, and said:

"I am afraid I can't help you very much in my present condition."

"I desire only your passive assistance," said Fournier, coldly, and he began to arrange his photographic apparatus, adjusting thereto what seemed to be an electric appliance, but with the form and uses of which I was unfamiliar. Then he requested me to aid him in moving the stand a trifle, so as to get a better focus upon our captive.

While all this was happening, I had been thinking very hard, and had about made up my mind not to allow the affair to be carried to extremes. It was with an indescribable shock that I found myself inclining more and more toward Toedt's view of my friend's acts. They certainly did not appear to be those of a sane man.

What he was doing now, however, called for no interference. To take a man's photograph under such conditions might be considered an indignity, but Toedt evidently regarded the whole performance with that indulgence with which we view the vagaries of a lunatic. In fact, he seemed decidedly relieved that the professor's mania had glided into such a harmless channel. Let me also add that I had taken advantage of Fournier's employment to pick his revolver up from the table and place it in my pocket.

"Will you oblige me by seeing if this focus is entirely correct?" he said, turning to me.

I applied my eye to the instrument.

"Absolutely so," I replied, stepping back.

A smile that was more than half a sneer curled the corners of Toedt's mouth.

Suddenly a luminous glow filled the apartment. It was in no wise like the effect of a flashlight. There was nothing blinding about its intensity, and yet, during the few seconds while it lasted, it gave you the impression of a penetrating intensity, incalculable and mysterious. In that light a man might have become a seer to whom the world and its secrets were as transparent as crystal. All this I felt on the instant.

Leaving Me Alone with the Corpse.

By what mechanism Fournier had produced this effect I had not observed, but the form of Toedt seemed to occupy the central point of illumination. Then the light as suddenly went out, and the brightness of the sun seemed dull and dingy. The professor had merely touched a short lever, and placed the cap over the lens. That much I saw, for my eyes were upon him at the moment.

A second later I turned toward Toedt, and an indescribable dismay seized me. His body hung limp in its bonds, and his face was set in the same half smile, half sneer I had noted a few moments earlier. I sprang toward him and grasped his pulse. There was not the faintest flutter. Never in all my experience have I known death to be so absolutely instantaneous.

"He is dead!" I exclaimed, staring at Fournier with an expression of horror.

"I know it," replied he. "You might loosen him, if you will."

While he spoke, he was busy with his apparatus. Without venturing to reply I hastily cut the ropes and laid the dead man upon the floor.

"You had better notify some one," continued Fournier, in the same voice. "I shall be very much occupied for the next twenty-four hours—and pray do not judge of my sanity or commit yourself, until I see you again. By the bye, may I ask you to call upon my patients to-day?"

He placed the now detached camera under his arm and hurried out, leaving me alone with the corpse. How I got it down stairs and on the sofa in the reception room I do not know, but it was certainly there when I roused the household, and sent them scurrying hither and thither to notify several of our confrères.

These dropped in one by one during the course of the next hour. It was quite evident that no suspicion crossed their minds. When they heard the news they naturally assumed that the plague had claimed another victim. When they viewed and examined the body, however, they agreed that it was unquestionably a case of heart disease, aggravated by overwork and anxiety, in which latter supposition I was more than half inclined to concur. A post-mortem was not even suggested. We were too busy to care to gratify professional curiosity, and there seemed to be no other ground for one. Fournier had excused himself to all on the plea of important work, which could not be laid aside—a course whose very suspiciousness might have tended to allay suspicions had any existed.

Men were buried promptly at Arteuil in those days, and the following morning saw the remains of Dr. Toedt committed to the earth. Fournier did not attend the service, but upon my return I found a message from him requesting me to step up to his room. I did so with feelings which it would be hard to describe.

"Doctor," he began, when I had seated myself, "have you now any theory as to the nature of this epidemic?"

I shook my head, partly because I had nothing definite to say and partly because I was anxious to learn the truth as soon as possible.

"Are you familiar with the effects upon the human system of anthrax bacillus?"

"I know little or nothing on the subject," said I, for bacteriology was, then, practically a closed book.

"If I told you that the symptoms induced by a certain very rare bacillus closely allied to the anthrax but capable of attacking the mucous membrane of human beings, would be precisely those of this disease; that fragments of germ tubes had been picked up in several of the houses whose inmates have died; that a similar tube containing these bacilli was found upon the person of Dr. Toedt, and elaborate appar

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A LIFE OF ROMANES.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF GEORGE JOHN ROMANES. Written and Edited by His Wife. 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

This is an interesting biography, but it is not wholly satisfactory. Mrs. Romanes has adopted the plan of letting her husband tell the story of his own life to a large extent, so that her book is mainly composed of letters and portions of letters which he wrote and received. She makes no estimate of her husband's work as a scientist and theologian, and really furnishes small basis upon which her readers may make their own estimates. Doubtless she held that her husband's reputation was such that it would be unnecessary for his biographer to tell who he was and what he did. In this she erred, for, while all the scientists and some of the theologians know something about Mr. Romanes, a great many intelligent persons hardly can say more than that they have heard of him. This would not be true in England perhaps, but it is to a considerable degree true in this country.

It is probable, too, that a feeling of wifely modesty restrained Mrs. Romanes from expressing her judgments as to the attainments of her husband and as to his services in the various fields in which his energies were exercised. With this feeling it is not easy to find fault. The thing to do is to go behind it and say that a wife, or any other near relative, is not the fittest person to write a man's biography. The wife, naturally prejudiced in favor of her husband, is liable to produce a biography full of exaggerated statements if she gives way to her natural feelings; she is sure to give us something like the work under notice if she takes the ground that she may not say what she believes. If the story of a man's life is worth writing, it is better that it be written by somebody who is free to tell the world just what he thinks of the man. There is no doubt that the life of Mr. Romanes was full of works, experiences, and incidents of an interesting sort and that a clever biographer might make a readable story of it. It is not likely, however, that this sort of biography ever will be written, now that Mrs. Romanes has given us her work.

Romanes was for years a disciple of Darwin. As Paul sat at the feet of Gamaliel, so Romanes in his early years of scientific study was close to Darwin, and was stimulated by him to do a vast amount of hard work, and was encouraged by him constantly by generous words of praise as he made discoveries and completed scientific works. Nearly a hundred pages of this biography are given up to the publication of the correspondence between Darwin and Romanes. Darwin called his correspondent "Dear Romanes," and was extremely affectionate, intimate, and personal in his later letters. Romanes, on his side, fairly worshipped Darwin.

Romanes's earliest researches as a scientist were devoted to a study of animal intelligence, and the story of his experiments and discoveries properly told would be extremely entertaining. He gave a good deal of time to the Medusae, his object being to determine whether or not the rudiments of a nervous system existed in them. Agassiz had taken the affirmative of the question, and Huxley practically the negative, inasmuch as he had summed up the knowledge bearing on the question with the statement that "no nervous system had yet been discovered in Medusae." Romanes's investigations led him to take sides with Agassiz, but, unlike Agassiz, who spoke chiefly from impression and inference, he spoke with actual knowledge. For example, he made one of the creatures squirm by bringing it in contact with an electric eel. He delighted in experiments with dogs. His terrier, Mathal, who so long as he lived was his almost constant companion, yielded him a good many facts illustrative of his theory; she figures largely in his book, "Mental Evolution in Animals."

A curious experiment that Romanes tried related to cats. He wished to determine if it was true, as commonly believed, that cats, like carrier pigeons, have something set in them that, when they were taken away from their homes in dark sacks and released in strange places, would point their noses straight in the directions they had come and send them scurrying to their familiar haunts. He wrote to Darwin:

I have got a lot of cats waiting for me at different houses round Wimbledon Common, and some day shall surprise our coachman by making a round of calls upon the cats, drive them several miles into the country, and let them out of their respective bags. If any return, I shall try them again in other directions.

He carried out his plan. One day he filled the coach with cats in sacks, and, taking a seat with the driver on the box, went off into the country a dozen miles, and let the cats loose. He stood on the roof of the coach to watch them run. Not a cat in the whole lot got back where she had been living.

Another of Romanes's experiments was with relation to the edibility of nettles. Rabbits would not touch them, but guinea pigs devoured them voraciously till their noses were tremendously stung, so that they had to stop and scratch vigorously. The pigs at last would become infuriated and begin fighting one another, each reasoning, Romanes thought, that some one of his fellows was responsible for the stings. "I have seldom seen a more amusing spectacle," says Romanes in a letter to Darwin, "than twenty or thirty of these animals closely packed around a bunch of nettles, a third part or so eating with apparent relish, another third scratching their noses, the remaining third fighting with one another." The point of the experiment in Romanes's view was that if it was true, as he believed, that nettles were not endemic in South America, the fact that rabbits would not touch the nettles, while guinea pigs ate them with avidity, indicated inherited experience on the part of the rabbits which was absent in the guinea pigs.

One of Romanes's most famous experiments was made with the chimpanzee Sally, whom he taught to count to a certain extent. He drilled her so that when he called for four straws, she would pick up three and put them in her mouth, and then the fourth, and then deliver all in a bunch. She could count up to five; beyond that she could not be educated.

Considerable interest has been manifested lately in Romanes's work, "Thoughts on Religion." After having been a skeptic for many years, Romanes accepted Christianity, and the work mentioned contains the opinions of his later life. It has been intimated that this work was written while its author was suffering from softening of the brain, and it has been argued that had he retained his faculties, it would not have been written at all. A formal contradiction of this allegation was published a few days ago in the New-York newspapers. Bearing upon the allegation, though, of course, not directed to it, are some words of Mrs. Romanes. "Nothing," she says, "can be more erroneous than to suppose that the change in point of view was sudden, or due to any fear of death, or that it caused mental suffering to the author of 'Thoughts on Religion,' or that he was influenced by any one, priest or layman."

SOCIETY BASED ON LIKES.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization. By Franklin Henry Giddings, M. A. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

The function of society being to develop conscious life and to create human personality, all that pertains to it is worthy of the closest study from every conceivable standpoint. Prof. Giddings, in preparing his exhaustive study of society to determine its nature and end, has gone somewhat beyond many others who have written with the same purpose that he had. He has devoted more time and space to the consideration of its psychological aspects, and in so doing has materially broadened his work and impressed its value upon the reader and student.

He does not consider a society to be a physical organism beyond the fact that it rests upon a physical basis. He comprehensively states that its parts, if parts it has, are psychical relations, held together, not by material bonds, but by comprehension, sympathy, and interest. If society is an organism at all, as Mr. Spencer and others have said it is, it must be described as Prof. Giddings has described it, as "physio-psychic—as a psychical organism essentially, but with a physical basis."

He conclusively shows that a society is more than an organism—that it is as much higher and more complex than an organism as an organism is higher than inorganic matter. A society he defines as "an organization, partly the product of unconscious evolution, partly a result of conscious planning. An organization is a complex of psychical relations. Like an organism, however, it may exhibit every phase of evolution—of differentiation with increasing cohesion or unity." He finds the function of social organization, which the sociologist must always keep in view, is the evolution of personality through ever higher stages until it attains the ideal that we name humanity. The sociological task he considers to be a double one—to know how social relations are evolved and how they react on the development of personality:

In other words, one object of sociology is to learn all that can be learned about the creation of the social man. The bearing of this learning upon the studies of the economist and the political theorist will be understood by all who have followed the recent progress of political philosophy. The "economic man" of the Ricardians still lives and has useful work to do. * * * Not so the natural man of Hobbes, whose singular state * * * "was a condition of war of every one against every one, but who, nevertheless, "covenanted" with his neighbor.

That whole class of ideas, and all the theories built upon them, in which man was lifted out of his social relations—in which the individual was conceived as an uncompromising egoist, existing before society and reluctantly joining a social combination—are giving way before a sounder knowledge. Instead of those notions, a conception of man as essentially and naturally social, as created by his social relationships and existing as man only in virtue of them, will be the starting point of the political theorizing of coming years.

In devoting his attention chiefly to the psychic aspects of social phenomena, Prof. Giddings has demonstrated much that will lead many to reform their ideas, formed possibly years ago, on the principles of sociology. It is doubtful if any one has developed the fact of "consciousness of kind" as fully as Prof. Giddings. He states it as the original and elementary subjective fact in society. By it he means "a state of consciousness in which any being, whether low or high in the scale of life, recognizes another conscious being as of like kind with itself."

Such a consciousness may be an effect of impression and imitation, but it is not the only effect that they produce. It may cause contract and alliance, but it causes other things as well. It is therefore less general than impression and imitation, which are more general than association. It is more general than contract and alliance, which are less general than association. It acts on conduct in many ways, and all the conduct that we can properly call social is determined by it. In short, it fulfills the sociological requirement; it is co-extensive with potential society and with nothing else.

This "consciousness of kind" he declares to be the sociological postulate, and that there can be no other. It is through the new datum that sociology must be studied—the psychic datum, motive, or principle of society in the one phenomenon that is intermediate. By tracing the operation of the "consciousness of kind" through all its social manifestations he works out a complete subjective interpretation of society.

FRANCES BUSS, EDUCATOR.

FRANCES MARY BUSS AND HER WORK FOR EDUCATION. By Annie E. Ridley. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

This is the story of a busy life—a life devoted to the upbuilding of women through higher education, and all the broadening and elevating powers incident thereto. Miss Buss, by the power of her indomitable will and her rare and exceptional knowledge of the requirements for the proper education of women, did more, it is safe to say, to induce those in authority to recognize the necessity for educating young women as they should be educated than any other person in England. To her is due the greater portion of the credit for the advanced conditions that now exist there.

Her knowledge was born of experience that began when she was only fourteen years old, for at that early age she became a teacher—fortunately blessed with a progressive spirit that forced her ideas to expand until former ways had little or no attraction for her, and new and far-reaching ones were always being considered. Untrammeled by existing conditions, she for years worked assiduously to attain that which for her was an ultimate triumph and which will ever connect her name in England, if not in all English-speaking countries, with the success of all women who have by personal effort raised their sisters to planes that formerly were accessible only to men.

The educational opportunities that women have to-day would undoubtedly have come at some time, but, even admitting this, it in no way detracts from the great credit to which Miss Buss is entitled for that which she, almost alone, undertook and carried to a successful culmination. This story of her life and heroic efforts—efforts that were inexhaustible in opposing tradition and ignorance—should be read and thankfully considered by all women who have directly or indirectly profited by her work, and by all educators who have to do with the teaching of young women, and have not yet been able to perceive that women are capable of benefiting themselves through study to perhaps the same extent as men.

Miss Buss's was a life devoted to championing a cause in its infancy—when champions were sadly needed, and the intellectual freedom that she was largely instrumental in giving to women was practically unthought of—and, as she went forward, step by step, she saw ever widening before her the possibilities that were attainable, and until the end pressed forward and kept adding advantage to advantage, opportunity to opportunity. Her school motto, "We Work in Hope," was characteristic of the woman who for fifty years devoted her energies without stint to the cause of education among women.

NEW NOVELS.

An Ethical Problem Unfolded.

MRS. ROMNEY. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

This story is written in the quiet, refined style that has characterized Miss Carey's former books. It belongs to the class of books that may be termed "safe" to place in the hands of young people. It will interest grown persons also who like to read well-written stories that have in place of a plot the unfolding of a little ethical problem, accompanied by a moderate amount of agreeable love-making.

Miss Elsie Vaughan goes on a visit to Frythe, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Romney Carfox. She is engaged to be married to Mr. Carfox's brother, Capt. Carfox of the English Army, and she is very much inclined to dislike Mrs. Romney Carfox, whom her fiancé has extolled as a very remarkable woman. Mrs. Carfox quickly wins the girl's love, and, through Elsie's tact, is helped out of a very unpleasant dilemma.

Mrs. Romney is all, apparently, that is excellent. But in a weak moment she has hidden a secret from her husband, though really there is little apparent reason for the concealment. There is trouble all around, and Elsie's confidence in her fiancé is taxed to the utmost, because he alone shares Mrs. Romney's secret.

Elsie's trial comes when she has to choose between telling the truth and hiding Mrs. Carfox's secret. She chooses to speak out. Then, of course, there is a scene between Mr. and Mrs. Carfox, followed by a reconciliation that brings about a better understanding than had existed ever before between husband and wife. Elsie, of course, won laurels by her conduct, and even the irreproachable Mrs. Carfox learned a good lesson.

Lovemaking and Fighting in It.

BATTLEMENT AND TOWER. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Rhoscomyl's story is a romance of Cromwell's time, in which love-making and fighting have about equal prominence. It affects the style of some of the old-fashioned novels that abound in prolix descriptions. Mr. Rhoscomyl heralds his story by a preface and introduction heavily burdened with adjectives. The story itself is really better than one expects after reading the much elaborated overture.

The hero's name is Howel, and the hero's attendant's name is Ynyr. Howel is a real hero; one of the good old sort. He is a strong company in himself, and, with the estimable Ynyr by his side, is equal to an ordinary regiment. He can find time in a day to do tremendous fighting, make elaborate speeches, and woo his sweetheart, and be ready the next day to do it all over again.

The scene of the story is the town and castle of Aberconwy, over which presides John, Archbishop of York, by warrant of King Charles. Clenneneu also claims to be Governor by the warrant of Prince Rupert. There is fighting between the Archbishop's forces and Clenneneu's adherents, and Howel has great opportunity to show his prowess, helping his kinsman, the Archbishop, and giving aid as well to King Charles against the forces of Cromwell. In addition to all this there is a bad French Knight, St. Pol, who persists in trying to steal one of the young ladies from the castle, and Howel has to keep his eye on the Frenchman.

Mr. Rhoscomyl gives his favorite characters plenty to do, and abundant strength to accomplish their tasks. It is no surprise, therefore, to find Howel, as the story closes, on his way back to his paternal home with his bride beside him. The author has an excellent command of words, and a busy imagination, that he employs to good advantage. "Battlement and Tower," with all its heroics, is a readable book.

For Readers Fond of Broils.

MISTRESS DOROTHY MARVIN. Being Excerpta from the Memoirs of Sir Edward Armstrong. Edited into Modern English by J. C. Snaith. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Adventures galore will you find in Mr. J. C. Snaith's romance, with rapier and pistol accompaniments. It is either Black Ned, a highwayman, who does the sword play or flourishes the bludgeon, or it is Sir Edward Armstrong, for Black Ned and Sir Edward are one and the same person. Sir Edward began as a boy to be familiar with fighting, having taken part in the Monmouth rebellion. The maddest person in the book is Dorothy Marvin's sire, a drunken old man, who always is eager to run a man through. The heroine is an especially wild young woman who puts on men's disguises, and is a famous rider. Black Ned, having gleaned many a purse on the highway, reforms in his days of maturity, and his triumph comes when William of Orange drives James out of England.

If the reader is fond of battles-royal, tussles, broils, and mêlées, in "Mistress Dorothy Marvin" he will find what he wants. Here is a sample of gore. Dorothy's drunken, crazy father has "drawn his final breath"—run through or shot, and the author writes, in "that slaughter house of a room the first things to meet our gaze were three dead men extended stark upon the carpet, and three wounded lying in blotches of blood around them."

Irish Life Cleverly Pictured.

BY THRASNA RIVER. The story of a Townland. By Shan F. Bullock. 12mo. New-York: Ward, Lock & Bowden. $1.50.

"By Thrasna River" is an Irish story, the characters having been drawn from middle life. Mr. Shan F. Bullock has descriptive powers of great merit, and he is at home when painting pictures of Irish scenery. The story shows an intimate acquaintance with what are the joys and griefs of human existence, and these are pretty much the same in Ireland as elsewhere.

Spain in the "Cid's" Time.

THE CID CAMPEADOR. A Historical Romance. By D. Antonio de Trueba y la Quintana. Translated from the Spanish by Henry J. Gill. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Such honors as are accorded to Spanish writers of fiction are shared by Cabarello and Trueba, and one knows rather more of the first than of the author of "The Cid Campeador." The romance under notice is worked up to the highest pitch, and resounds with war's alarums and blare of trumpets, while lancers splinter and spurs jingle. Following the old method, in many parts of this fiction there are other stories of personal adventures. The "Cid" is the heroic personage of Spain, and more tangible than is King Arthur, or Roland of France, or William Tell. The romance, which is of great length, gives the author the opportunity to describe Spain in the middle of the eleventh century.

Ebers on German Ground.

IN THE BLUE PIKE. A Romance of German Civilization at the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Mary J. Safford. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Egypt having been exhausted, Ebers now devotes himself to presenting the manner of the Germans of the sixteenth century. "The Blue Pike" is a famous hostelry in Nuremberg, and Deitel, the old waiter, is the important personage there. In the long guest room of the house of entertainment there is a party of strollers. The interest centres in Kuni, who, once a graceful rope dancer, is now crippled from an accident. Once Kuni was beautiful, but, worn out and lame, she is suffering from consumption. Long before she came to Nuremberg she had loved the noble gentleman Lienhard Groland. Once Kuni had found a jeweled necklace, and it looked as if the girl had stolen it, but Groland had been merciful as one of the magistrates, and Kuni had been released. Ebers introduces the clerics and humanists of the time, and conspicuous among them is Willibald Pirckheimer. Kuni takes to religion, and dies a repenting sinner. No one could be more familiar than is Ebers with the period he writes about, and so his volume is an interesting one, at least in a historical sense.

The Time of the Terror.

AT THE SIGN OF THE GUILLOTINE. By Harold Spencer. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. $1.

Mr. Spencer writes of an episode of the French Revolution, and introduces Robespierre, Fouquier Tinville, Collot d'Herbois, and others of murderous fame. Through the story run the loves of Elise and the Deputy Louvier. There is full opportunity for dramatic writing during the time of the Terror, and with such material Mr. Spencer has constructed an interesting romance.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Henri Rochefort's "Adventures" will be issued here by Edward Arnold in two volumes. Mr. Arnold is the English publisher of the work.

—The vitality of George Barrow never lessens. His books are always in demand. He is the type of manliness, with a mystery about him. Some forty years ago, in conjunction with John Murray, G. P. Putnam published an edition of "The Bible in Spain," and that matchless fiction of gypsy life entitled "Larengro." To-day a new John Murray, (the fourth,) in connection with G. P. Putnam's Sons, propose a new edition. This particular series will be edited by Ulick Ralph Burke. Barrow was a most original and most striking man.

—Edward Arnold will bring out this Spring "In the Far Northwest." A record of a canoe journey of 4,000 miles from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon to the Bering Sea, by Warburton Pike, author of "The Barren Grounds of Canada." The work will have illustrations by Charles Whymper from photographs taken by the author.

—Prof. Tyndall's "Glaciers of the Alps," which has been several years out of print, will be issued in London by the Messrs. Longmans, with a preface by Mrs. Tyndall.

—An extended history of the British Navy, under the editorship of W. Laird Clowes, is announced by Sampson, Low & Co. American writers will contribute to it. The first volume will bring the record down to Elizabeth.

—The large paper edition of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke's "Little Rivers" will be limited to 150 copies. There will be extra illustrations on Japan paper and a new preface. Dr. Van Dyke will sign each copy.

—The Bohn edition of Pepys, of which the seventh volume is now ready from Macmillan & Co.'s, will have an extra volume, the ninth, in which will be given several appendices, illustrations, and a copious index.

—Matthew Arnold's "Strayed Reveller" and "Empedocles on Etna," the first editions of which are very scarce, will be added to the Canterbury Series, the original text and arrangement being preserved.

—The London Chronicle prints the following extraordinary statement: "We had not thought that it would ever be our unpleasant duty to deal with Mr. Robert Buchanan personally in these columns. A letter, however, which he addressed recently to The Star concerning this paper compels us to make one brief, but, we think, sufficient, comment. Mr. Buchanan's letter, so far as it relates to our criticism of "Jude the Obscure," is a lie from beginning to end. Having characterized Mr. Buchanan's letter, we beg him to understand that our columns are not open to him for an expression of opinion upon this or any other matter. The only method of communication in future between ourselves and this gentleman will be through our solicitors."

—In the study of Americana there always have been questions raised as to the discoveries made by Sebastian Cabot, the son of John Cabot. In Mr. Henry Harrisse's "John and Sebastian Cabot" the work performed by each is distinctly traced. The volume may be best described as "a chapter of the maritime history of England under the Tudors, 1496-1557." Mr. Harrisse, who is unquestionably our best authority, shows conclusively that to Sebastian very little credit as a discoverer is to be accorded. Sebastian seems to have filched the honors due to his father and to have assumed a knowledge he did not possess. Mr. Harrisse shows that the second voyage to America is wrongly credited to Sebastian. It was under the guidance of his father, John. Furthermore, the third voyage has no foundation at all. He declares that Sebastian appropriated honors due to his father, and, what was worse, besmirched the memory of his sire.

—Petit de Julleville is editing eight volumes on the "Histoire de la Langue et de la Littérature Française, des origines à 1900." The work is to be published serially. There are forty writers, among whom may be mentioned E. Lavisse, Jules Lemaitre, G. Larroumet, Gaston Deschamps, and René Doumic. Gaston Paris writes the preface.

—G. Weil, a professor of the Lycée Carnot, is writing a book on Saint-Simon which reviews the history of Saint-Simonism, the school of socialism in romantic times so cruelly satirized in "Jérome Paturot." Mr. Weil attributes an influence on French politicians of the present to the school of Saint-Simon, which those who have regarded the old philosopher as an idealist will not admit easily.

—Maurice Bouchor dedicates to the memory of his master and friend Théodore de Banville a volume of translations of all the songs scattered in the works of Shakespeare. He is at work on a translation in modern French, in verse, of "La Chanson de Roland."

—Jules Brun has translated into French verse many Roumanian popular poems. His book has a preface by Sully-Prudhomme and an introduction by G. Theodoresco, former Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction. M. Brun has written delightful tales of Roumania.

—Albert Tournier, Librarian of the Ministry of Public Instruction in France, has written a book on Vadier, President of the Committee of Public Safety, arch-enemy of Robespierre. The preface is by Jules Claretie.

—Roger Milès is writing a practical manual on "How to Distinguish Styles in Decorative Art from the Sixth to the Nineteenth Century."

—Maurice Roblinat, poet of "Les Névroses," whom Sarah Bernhardt made famous in an evening, when literary men came to hear his plaintive, macabre songs at her house, has disappeared from Parisian life since ten years at least. He was an original figure in it, and his face, with O-shaped mouth, is the model of a striking gargoyle on a house of the Latin Quarter. He has published a book of new poems, "Les Apparitions."

—Edouard Ducoté has discovered a series of plagiarisms committed by Virgil. The Swan of Mantua imitated Theocritus in the "Bucolics," Hesiod and Aratus in the "Georgics," and Pisander in the "Aeneid"—everybody knew that. But M. Ducoté proves that Virgil copied Ennius and Lucretius, Furius and Lucilius, Varius, Catullus, and Accius. M. Ducoté proves that Virgil transposed into his hexameters copious fragments of their verses, that this unscrupulous Italian translated literally seventy-three phrases and paragraphic expressions of Homer. Macrobius, in the "Saturnalia," did M. Ducoté's work centuries ago. It is admitted that Virgil is a plagiarist, but Bloodgood H. Cutter is not.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A CATECHISM OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Adapted to Students and Statesmen. By John W. Overall. 12mo. New-York: Published by the author, 243 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED LORD TENNYSON. IN MEMORIAM. MAUD, AND OTHER POEMS. 24mo. Two volumes. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents.

EMMA LOW. Her Book. By Mary M. Mears. 12mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

THE SCIENCE OF MONEY. By Alexander Del Mar. Second edition. Revised by the author. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY. By William Carleton. Edited by D. J. O'Donoghue. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE ADVENTURES OF HATIM TAI. A Romance. Translated from the Persian of Duncan Forbes. Revised and edited, with introduction, by William R. Alger. 16mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

THE THOROUGH GOOD COOK. A Series of Chats and Nine Hundred Recipes. By George Augustus Sala. 12mo. New-York: Brentano's.

A HAPPY BOY. By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated by Mrs. W. Archer. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEEN. Book IV., Cantos IV.-XII. Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part XII. With five full-page and other illustrations. By Walter Crane. Quarto. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

ONE OF THE SWEET OLD CHAPTERS. A Fragment. By Rose Porter. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

WHERE KITTY FOUND HER SOUL. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

RISEN WITH CHRIST. An Addres on the Resurrection. By the Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 30 cents.

SADIE MARTINOT AGAIN IN COURT.

She Swears She Cannot Pay Albert F. Jammes $440.

Sadie Martinot, the actress, now playing with Aubrey Boucicault at the American Theatre, made two naïve admissions yesterday, during her examination in supplementary proceedings instituted by Albert F. Jammes, in an endeavor to collect $440, which he claims she owes him. She said first that she was "broke," and subsequently archly admitted that she had "lunched off" a pair of diamond garters.

Jammes asserts that the actress, who is now Mrs. Max Figman, purchased articles of finery from him amounting to $440. She promised to pay for the goods, but she has not kept her promise. The defendant admits the debt, and swears she is unable to pay now, but will settle when she gets ahead.

In answer to the first question put to her by the counsel for the complainant, she answered:

"My name is Mrs. Max Figman, and I'm broke. I haven't got a dollar except what is necessary to support me, and there is nothing you can attach." She admitted that she earned $150 a week, but that amount, she said, was necessary for her support.

"I heard of a pair of diamond garters you possessed," suggested the opposing lawyer. "Have you got them yet?"

"No," Sadie replied. "I lunched off of them. I had an idea one day that I needed a particularly expensive lunch. I did not have the money to pay for it, but I got the lunch all the same, and somebody else got the garters."

Miss Martinot said further that she had no furniture or other property, and, in fact, all she had were debts which she was unable to liquidate. She owed Stevenson and Yardley $3,000 for royalties on the play "Passport," in which she starred at the Bijou Theatre.

"Tell Mr. Jammes," she said airily, "not to worry; I will pay him as soon as I can."

This concluded the examination for the present.

A judgment by default was filed yesterday against Miss Martinot for $284.36, in favor of John A. Garver, assignee of J. B. Brewster & Co. for the repair and storage of two carriages between June, 1891, and Feb. 28, 1892.

SPEED OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

Indications that She May Prove as Fast as the Indiana.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Private advices received at the Navy Department from officers who attended the trial trip of the Massachusetts indicate that that vessel may make as creditable a showing as did the Indiana. The speed, of course, obtained on the recent trip was not official, and in the absence of accurate data it is not proper at this time to pass judgment.

It is said that the Massachusetts obtained a speed of nearly fifteen and three-quarter knots, and it is presumed that the vessel was loaded to the displacement which will be exacted of it on its official trial trip. The contract speed of the vessel is fifteen knots. The Indiana obtained fifteen and one-half knots, and there is an indication that the Massachusetts will exceed the former ship in speed. A naval engineer, in discussing the matter, said:

"It is erroneous to regard the Indiana as the fastest battleship in the world, and that cannot be said of the Massachusetts, even if the vessel attains the speed reported of it on the present trip. The English ships have attained a speed of seventeen knots, while the official speed of the Indiana is placed at one and one-half less."

ANNUITIES FOR OLD EMPLOYES.

Bill Favored by the Men of the Custom House.

There was a meeting of Custom House officials and clerks yesterday afternoon in the Liquidating Division at the Custom House to receive the report of a committee appointed to consider the bill offered in the United States Senate by Mr. Tawney to provide for annuities to those grown old or worn out in the customs service. A fund for that purpose is to be raised by an assessment of 2 per cent. on salaries.

The plan would entitle persons to annuities who had been twenty years in service and had passed the age of fifty years. Annuities would be graded upward to the point of compulsory retirement at the age of seventy years, or after thirty-five years in service.

A report in favor of the bill was submitted, and it was decided to send a committee to Washington to support it. The committee which made yesterday's report consists of Thomas W. Churchill, J. H. Wainwright, C. P. Miller, E. A. Horton, C. H. Heyzer, T. M. Brophy, and S. E. Demarest.

To Prevent Tearing Up Streets.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works has directed that whenever an application for a permit to open a street is filed all other persons or companies having conduits in such street shall be notified to apply at once for permits for any work in contemplation in such street, so that work contemplated or necessary shall be done continuously after the first opening. After the work has been completed and the street repaved, no permit to open the street will be issued for one year, except to repair a dangerous leak or for a similar emergency. Wherever gas mains are being laid, the company doing the work will be required at the same time to lay service pipes to all properties abutting on the street in which the main is being laid. No street will be permitted to be opened for the purpose of connecting a building with any main which has been laid or overhauled subsequent to this date.

Universalist Club's Election.

The New-York Universalist Club held its annual dinner Monday night, in the St. Denis Hotel, and elected the following officers: President—Stevenson Taylor; Vice President—Frederick White; Secretary—F. H. Post; Treasurer—C. C. Van Riper; Executive Committee—J. Simmons, W. M. Watkins and C. C. Muller. "The Universalist of To-Day," was the topic for discussion. Remarks were made by the Rev. D. M. Hodge of Franklin, Mass.; Dr. Charles H. Eaton, and E. C. Bolles of New-York, and the Rev. J. Coleman Adams of Brooklyn.

FAULTS OF RAINES BILL

LETTER TO GOV. MORTON FROM THE EXCISE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Suggestions as to the Way It Should Have Been Amended—Views of The New-York Times Indorsed—Objections Made to the Disposition of the Tax—Twenty Hours a Day Too Long for the Saloons to be Kept Open.

The Excise Reform Association numbers among its members Samuel P. Avery, Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, C. C. Beaman, Cornelius N. Bliss, Isaac V. Brokaw, H. H. Cammann, John Claflin, Bowles Colgate, Miss Ellen Collins, Robert C. Cornell, R. Fulton Cutting, Augustin Daly, the Rev. Dr. Dix, W. E. Dodge, Dorman B. Eaton, Abram S. Hewitt, Dean Hoffmann, William B. Hornblower, Thomas L. James, Morris K. Jesup, Joseph Larocque, Mrs. Charles R. Lowell, the Rev. Dr. Moffet, John E. Parsons, Wheeler H. Peckham, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, John Harsen Rhoades, Gustav H. Schwab, William R. Stewart, Henry C. Swords, Prof. Van Amringe, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and William H. Webb.

The society this Winter, as at all times, through its officers followed closely all excise legislation offered at Albany, and in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce Committee, consisting of Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman; C. C. Beaman, R. Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, John B. Pine, John Harsen Rhoades, George L. Rives, and Carl Schurz, drafted and had introduced in the Legislature a general excise bill which followed closely the advice given in Gov. Morton's message.

That the Legislature endeavor to formulate a law which shall, so far as practicable, embody the best features of the liquor laws now in successful operation in various States, with a consistent aim toward the reduction of the number of saloons in this State.

Finding that it was the Raines bill or nothing, the association sent a letter to Gov. Morton asking that some of the worst features of the bill be amended. The letter is in part as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1896.

To His Excellency Gov. Levi P. Morton:

Dear Sir: In offering the following suggestions concerning the Raines bill, we refrain from criticising or commenting upon the bill as a whole, but confine ourselves to suggestions of amendments which we think to be essential if this measure is to prove itself at all a good liquor law.

Public opinion, as expressed through the newspapers of the State, has unanimously approved the suggestions of your annual message, that the number of licensed drinking places in the State be greatly reduced; it is doubtful if the proposed "liquor tax law" will materially reduce the numbers, while it is certain that, as it now stands, a considerable number of objectionable persons and places which cannot now get a license will start into full activity under the new law.

The following, from THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 17, is probably exactly true:

"A resort for sports and women of the town, where strict order is kept and fancy prices charged for drinks, can better afford to pay the tax than any other kind of a drinking place, and there is nothing in this bill to prevent an indefinite multiplication of such places, while the German beer gardens will be wiped out, the humbler clubs cannot live, and wine or beer can be sold with food on Sunday only in hotels."

In response to the criticism that the bill, as originally drawn, would allow any one to open a saloon, Subdivision 6 of Section 23 was inserted in the amended bill, as follows:

"No tax certificate shall be issued to any person who has had a license revoked under the laws in force immediately prior to the passage of this act by reason of a violation of such laws."

But this does not meet the objection. Under our present bad law it is extremely difficult to revoke a license—the law was intentionally so framed. But, as a matter of fact—and we appeal to the experience of all Boards of Excise—more objectionable places have been closed by Commissioners acting upon the protests of citizens and police information, refusing to relicense an old place, (or, to be exact,) to issue a new license when the old one expired, than by revocation; that is, cancellation of the license during its term of existence, for some offense against the law. By this means very many more objectionable persons have lost their licenses than by revocation, and yet the Raines bill will allow every such person to secure a tax certificate.

Now, to meet this actual danger, and to be sure of a reduction in the number of saloons and to give the present licensees something for the advanced tax demanded, and especially to relieve them from the exceedingly hard competition of bad men who might crowd into the business, as indicated above, we respectfully suggest that the bill be sent back to have the following provision inserted:

"Wherever, in any city or town, the number of liquor-tax certificates under Subdivision 1 of Section 11 of this act exceeds one such certificate to every 500 of the inhabitants thereof, as shown by the latest census, State or National, no such certificate shall be granted for premises in said city or town not licensed, both at the time this act shall take effect and at the time when such application is made."

Provision should be made that when extra liquor-tax certificates have to be issued, because of increase of population, and the limitation of one saloon to 500 population having been reached, that such certificates shall be sold at auction to the highest bidders, such price to be over and above the regular tax provided by law. This is the recommendation of Gen. Fred. D. Martin, Chief of Police and a member of the Excise Board of Boston, Mass., and, in our judgment, an excellent provision.

You will mark that the reduction will be brought about gradually by the exaction of a higher fee, the natural lapsing or forfeitures of licenses, and the increase of population, giving the present licensees the preference, which, we think, they are entitled to for obvious reasons. As men who have made a study of excise legislation, we unhesitatingly say that such an amendment would overcome three of the strongest objections to Senate Bill 791, as it now stands.

If your Excellency should think it well to recommend that the bill be amended in the above particular, then we would further draw your attention to the following suggested alterations:

That a tax certificate be issued for the sale alone of fermented liquors, (beer, ale, and wine,) as distinguished from hard or distilled liquors, at a price, say, of 50 per cent. of the tax assessed in Subdivision 1 of Section 11, no tax certificate to be issued for less than $100; the same also to apply to restaurants and clubs without bars, and where wine or beer are sold only with meals at table, and to be allowed much the same Sunday privileges as hotels.

We believe firmly that the excellent features of the Raines bill whereby each town can vote directly and on a separate ballot whether or not the sale of intoxicants shall be permitted in such town should be extended to the cities of the State. The census of 1892 showed that nineteen of the cities of this State had a population of less than 25,000 each, and yet the experience of Massachusetts and other States shows that even cities of 50,000 and more will occasionally vote "no license."

It is said that the proposed liquor-tax law is modeled after the Ohio law. If so, we might well profit by her experience of ten years and apportion to the State 20 per cent., (see Ohio law,) and not 33⅓, as provided in the Raines bill.

Subdivision 8 of Section 17 is seriously defective in omitting to state how the 200 feet measurements are to be taken. Is it a radius of 200 feet? Or 200 feet of street measurement, as provided in a somewhat similar case in Section 24, Subdivision 2, referring to churches and schools?

A consideration extending over some years of this important provision has led us to believe that every new licensed place should have the written consent of two-thirds in value of the property or portions of property of all kinds actually within a radius of 200 feet, the valuations being based on the rateable values.

One other consideration. The present law and the proposed law open the saloon from 5 A. M. to 1 A. M. the following day. This is excessive—twenty hours out of the twenty-four—and hardly paralleled by the liquor law of any State in the Union. In Boston all saloons are closed by 11 P. M., and in nearly all States by midnight. Everybody knows that the bad saloon hours are between 11 P. M. and 1 A. M., and we would suggest that the hours for the State at the rates set in the Raines bill be made 6 A. M. to 11 P. M. This would certainly suit the country districts. And that places desiring to keep open to 1 A. M. be granted that privilege on a payment of, say, 40 to 50 per cent. additional. Only large hotels and saloons would ask it. These can well afford it, and it would be a premium on early closing and a blessing to the smaller saloons and country towns.

A section prohibiting the issuance of a tax certificate to a woman, except possibly as the widow or survivor of a man already licensed, would, we think, meet with your approval.

If you ask why these amendments were not urged while the bill was before the Legislature, we would remind your Excellency that this association joined heartily with the special committee of citizens appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and with them presented, on Jan. 30, to the joint committee having this measure in charge, a printed brief, suggesting thirty-two amendments to the bill as originally drawn. Many of these amendments, with others,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

IRREGULAR MARKETS WITH SPECULATION MODERATE.

Generally Easier Early, but Reacting Later—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Offered Freely at Lower Prices—Cotton Dull and Easier—Coffee Was Barely Steady and Very Quiet.

The grain markets were generally easier at the opening, through easier cables and the weakness at the West, with only a moderate speculative demand, while the close was a trifle better on wheat, as influenced by the West, with corn and oats easier. Provisions were offered freely at lower prices, with a very slow demand. Cotton was quiet and steady, at a slight decline. Coffee was barely steady, and only moderately active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78½@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	24½@	24¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.50 @	10.00
Lard, Western steam	5.40 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	11.00 @	..
Lead	3.15 @	3.20

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@¾c on easier cables, lower West, and local liquidation; rallied ½@¾c with the late strength at the West, and closed firm at ¾@½c advance, with a fair trade. Spot was held at ½c advance, with a light demand. Sales, 34,000 bushels to shippers, including 10,000 bushels No. 2 red and 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¢ over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5¾c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 73,088 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 157,240 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 19,533 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and closed weak at ¼c decline on free receipts West and lower cables....Spot was scarce and firm, with demand light. Sales, 36,000 bushels, including 19,000 bushels No. 2 white for export at 40c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels steamer mixed at 36¾@37c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels unsodded yellow at 37c, elevator....Receipts, 40,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 95,345 bushels....Clearances hence, 48,330 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 110,790 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and firm at unchanged prices, and trading chiefly switching on local account....Spot were in moderate demand at ¼c decline....Sales, 56,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c for 20,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24½@25c for 20,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@24¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 8,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed 25@26c for 1,000 bushels; track white, 26@28c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 120,000 bushels; exports, 4,705 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@	70⅝
April	....	@	70¼
May	1,020,000	68¾@69½	69½
June	10,000	69 @69¼	69½
July	735,000	68 9-16@69¼	69¼
September	1,000	69 5-16@69⅝	69⅝
Total	1,775,000		
CORN.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@	37½
May	240,000	35¼@35 5-16	35¼
July	45,000	36 @36 3-16	36⅛
Total	285,000		
OATS.			
Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@	24¾
May	155,000	24¼@24¼	24¼
No. 2 White—			
May	....	@	25¼
Total	155,000		

FLOUR—Business very light, with jobbers waiting for lower prices, and the market rather easy. Sales, 10,700 bbls, including of City Mills, 4,200 bbls patents and 1,000 bbls clears at quotations; 2,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.65, 450 bbls clears at $3.35@3.45, 450 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05, 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.60@$3.65, and 500 bbls No. 2 Winter at $2.65....Arrivals, 10,382 bbls and 9,727 sacks; exports, 9,441 bbls and 41,500 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 69,358 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Quiet and easy. Quoted: 40, 60 and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was increased discouragement to the holding interest in protracted inaction of exporters over important lots and the steadily declining lard market, which was yesterday to the lowest point on the crop, while not prompting a more liberal movement. There appeared more of a desire to get bids on the part of the South, at least in instances where there had been previously marked indifference over any development in competing products. But home consumers have not been attracted by any concessions made, and do not care to carry further accumulations of the oil with the prospects for compound lard, while all export markets have been holding off for other than occasional small lots. Good off yellow, on its light offering now, will bring quite as much as the prime grade. There were sales of 125 bbls good off yellow at 25½c, and 200 bbls do at 25¾c, free on board, while both prime and good off were offered at 25½c, from store, and 25¼c bid, free on board, with 25¾c asked, but only for limited quantities, while of larger lots there were sellers at 25½c, without substantial bidding. There was an offer to sell 100 bbls prime each month for the next six months at 26c, without bringing out a material bid. Off grade, in barrels, was nominally 21c....LINSEED OIL was 1c lower on American; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was easy; quoted at $1@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 24.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closing, $1.34; Standard's price, $1.37.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a good deal of long stuff thrown over again, partly under the dull outlook of trading and the steadily increasing stocks at the West, together with the hog supplies, for the present exceeding those of last year in number, while furnishing especially much more of the lard product. There was a decline of 25c for pork, 7½@10 points for lard, and 7½@9 points for bacon, closing near the lowest. Chicago estimated its receipts of hogs for to-day at 28,000 head.

LARD—Was again almost steadily on the downward turn, with the selling movement rather more general, at least participated in by several brokers at the West and more apart from the interest that had been that way chiefly in the recent pressure. The low prices did not seem to start the export trading satisfactorily, and the general look of the market was tame. At the West, March closed at 5.07½c; May was at 5.17½@5.20c, at which it closed; July at 5.30@5.35c, closing at 5.32½c; September at 5.45@5.50c, closing at 5.47½c asked. Here there was indifferent demand for cash, of which sales of 150 tcs sold at 5.40c and 100 tcs at 5.42½c. May option closed at 5.45c nominal; city steam was slow, with 4.90c bid, and 40 tcs obtained. Refined continued quiet; Continent at 5.75c; South American at 6.10c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—Was sold down 25c at the West, and had only feeble reactions, with March closing at $8.70; May was at $8.77½@$8.97½, closing at $8.85, asked; July at $8.97½@$9.17½, closing at $9.02½. Here there was a dull and weak market. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $10.25@$10.50; short clear, $11.25@$12.25.

BACON—Was offered down on the short ribs 7½@10 points, with, at the West, March closing at $4.62½, nominal; May was at $4.72½@$4.77½, closing at $4.75, bid; July at $4.85@$4.90, closing at $4.87½.

CUTMEATS—There was a little more of trading; sales of 8,000 lbs pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5¾c, generally held at 4¾c; 10,000 lbs do, 11-lb average, at 5c, and 200 boxes clear bellies at 5½c; 12-lb average, rib bellies, boxed, offered at 5c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were favoring buyers. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were irregular in price. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5½c, 140 lb at 5¾c, 120 lb at 5¾c, pigs at 5¾@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 48,317 head; same time last year, 48,447 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; dull; 5@10c lower; $3.80@$4.10; left over, 3,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,017 head; 5c lower; $3.60@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; steady; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.65@$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; 5@10c lower; $3.60@$3.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,611 head; strong; $3.80@$4.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,089 head; $3.65@$3.90.

TALLOW—There was a weak look to the market, and at the close 3 11-16c was the best bid for city at which there had been a sale, while some of the melters held to 3¾c. There were 200 hhds city taken at 3 11-16@3¾c, of which 100 hhds for England at 3¾c. For country made small demands at 3¾@3¾c. There had been sales in Chicago of 1,000 tcs choice at 3¾c, and 500 tcs bone grease at 3¼c, but later it was reported that both packers' and edible tallow had been obtained there at 3⅞c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was absence of further material demand; there were sellers at 4 9-16c, but buyers of important lots did not care to pay over 4½c. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market, at 6@6¼c, while Western had no decided price.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and barely steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline, with only a light local trade. Havre was quiet at ¼f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ½ pfennig down to ¼ pfennig up. Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅝c for No. 7. Sales of 3,650 bags Maracaibo, 1,300 bags La Guayra, 1,200 bags Savanilla, 1,100 bags Central America, and 500 bags unwashed Caracas, on private terms....

Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 13.30c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; September, 1,250 bags at 11c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 13.25c, 750 bags at 13.30c, 250 bags at 13.25c; April, 250 bags at 12.90c; May, 250 bags at 12.55c, 2,750 bags at 12.60c; June, 250 bags at 12.15c; July, 1,250 bags at 11.85c; September, 2,750 bags at 11c; October, 250 bags at 10.80c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.60c; total, 10,250 bags. Exchange—70 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; total for day, 14,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.45@10.55c; February, 10.40@10.50c; March, 13.20@13.25c; April, 12.80@12.90c; May, 12.55@12.60c; June, 12.15@12.20c; July, 11.80@11.85c; August, 11.35@11.45c; September, 10.95@11c; October, 10.75@10.80c; November, 10.65@10.75c; December, 10.55@10.60c.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and very steady at 2@3 points decline, with only a local scalping trade....Spot was steady and unchanged. Sales, 2,843 bales to shippers and 549 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.51@7.53	....	....	....
April	7.53@7.54	7.57	7.54	2,600
May	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.59	24,800
June	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.59	6,900
July	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.59	7,400
August	7.59@7.60	7.63	7.59	29,500
September	7.30@7.31	7.32	7.31	900
October	7.20@7.21	7.23	7.21	3,000
November	7.15@7.16	7.18	7.15	1,600
December	7.17@7.18	7.20	7.17	2,100
January	7.22@7.23	7.23	7.23	300
Total				79,700

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 17,147 bales, against 24,901 bales the same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week—Beans, 1,907 bbls; peas, 865 bbls. Exports—Beans, 1,907 bbls; peas, 1,153 bbls. Stock has continued to arrive a little faster than the needs of the trade have required, which has caused constant pressure to sell and a lower and very much unsettled market for most kinds of domestic beans. Marrow have been especially weak, and values have declined about 5c, closing barely steady at $1.25@$1.27½, the outside figure for strictly choice stock only. Medium have settled to about $1.22½, and pea to $1.17½ for general trading; special lots are held in instances a little higher, but without business of importance. Nothing doing in white kidney. Export orders for red kidney are very light so far, and it looks as though a few will go out on this week's steamer; the price for choice lots is $1.10, shippers' terms, but a good many of very fair quality can be bought at 95c@$1. Turtle soup have had only small jobbing sales, mainly at $1.40. Yellow eyes have declined, and it is now difficult to exceed $1.25 for best lots. California lima are slow at the easier figures quoted. Further considerable sales of foreign beans have been reported during the week, but on a lower basis of prices. Green peas have sold slowly, but have not changed materially in price. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.25@$1.27½; do, medium, $1.22½; do, pea, $1.17½; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, choice, $1.10; do, common to good, 95c@$1; do, turtle soup, $1.35@$1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.25@$1.30; do, lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1; do, foreign medium, old, 85@90c; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags and Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—Fine grades sustained; fair demand. Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 12@16½c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Fair home trade in small lots. State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Unchanged; fair demand. Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western, fresh-gathered, firsts, 11½c; do, fair to good, 11¼c; Southern, fresh collections, 10½@11c; duck, 24@20c.

FRUITS—Fitzgerald—Receipts of apples for week, 7,725 bbls. The supply of apples continues light and the demand good; stock cleans up closely from day to day and prices hold their former strength. Some lots of extra fine Greenings have been placed a shade above quotations. Few grapes here and little demand for them. Cranberries steady, with a moderate demand and comparatively light supply. California oranges are not over plenty and rule firm, selected sizes reaching $4 from store. Straight lines of mixed counts generally sell at $3.50@$3.75. Strawberries are dull to-day; the cold weather being unfavorable to their sale; prices are weaker; very few sales above 30c, and a good many of ordinary grade are offered lower. We quote: Apples, fancy varieties, per bbl, $4@$4.50; do, Ben Davis, $3.75; do, Baldwin, $3@$3.50; do, Roman Beauties, $3@$3.50; do, Greenings, $3@$4; do, Russet, $2.25@$3. Cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $1@2. Grapes, State, Catawba, per small basket, 7@12c; do, per case, $1@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2.25@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 8,000 pkgs; exports, 2,673 pkgs. The business in evaporated apples is still confined almost to jobbing wants, and the market has rather an easy tone; sales of extra fancy are occasionally made at 6½c, but the bulk of the business is in the range of 5¼c to 6¼c for ordinary choice to fancy; prime apples are not plenty on the spot, and if buyers sought for them they would have to pay 5c, or a fraction better, but under any effort to realize prompt sales a shade less would probably have to be accepted; sun-dried apples hold about the same position as for some time past; supplies of most grades are ample and demand very narrow; chops are rather firm, and cores and skins have had some sales at the advanced prices quoted. Both peeled and unpeeled peaches are held about as of late, but no demand. Raspberries have occasional jobbing sales at 18¼c to 18½c. A few fancy dry cherries sold up to 10c, and one of two lots of desirable new blackberries have sold at 6c, but all other grades and varieties were exceedingly dull and weak. California fruit is being pushed into consumptive channels as rapidly as possible; on jobbing sales former prices are obtained, but concessions have been made on round lots. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy or extra fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5¾c; do, common to fair, 3½@4¼c; do, sundried, Southern, sliced, 1½@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 2¾@3½c; chops, 2½@3c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c. Raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 17c. Cherries, 8@10c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Huckleberries, 5½@6c. Plums, Southern, Damson, 4½@5c. Apricots, 9@10c. Peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c. Prunes, 3¼@7c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The receipts have been moderate, and market remained at 11c for Western fowls, 10c for Southern, and 10@10½c for chickens, all of which until to-day, when buying was so active that fowls advanced to 13@13½c for Western and 11½c for Southern, with chickens from all points bringing 11c, and roosters 8c, except a few Southern, which sold at 7c per lb. Turkeys firm and 1c higher to-day. Ducks and geese firm for choice, but poor dull and weak. We quote: Fowls, Western, per lb, 13@13½c; do, Southern, per lb, 11½c; chickens, per lb, 11c; roosters, per lb, 7@8c; turkeys, per lb, 12@13c; ducks, per pair, 70c@$1; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 7,226 pks. The arrivals have been a trifle larger than last week, but still comparatively moderate, though fully ample if not slightly in excess of the demand. At the close of the week there was more or less surplus of fresh fowls and chickens, and the improvement made on Wednesday and Thursday could not be sustained, the market settling back on Saturday to 10@10½c, though this week the moderate supplies and light invoices have encouraged holders to feel a little firmer on the basis of 10½c for dry packed and 10c for old, though the demand up to the close has been slow and disappointing. Old roosters have been in moderate supply, and held steadily, but demand limited. Choice capons have arrived sparingly, and readily salable at firm prices. Fancy Philadelphia chickens, including broilers, Winter chickens, and soft-meated full roasting chickens, scarce and firm. Fresh turkeys nearly all run large and coarse, and sell slowly at irregular prices, though choice small hens would sell readily if they were higher than we quote. Foreign poultry only moderately active. Choice ducks held firm, in instances higher than quotations, but for figures full high to sell. Frozen chickens have a moderate outlet for current use, but frozen fowls dull and weak. Frozen ducks and geese about steady. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grades, young hens, 14c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 12½@13½c; do, young hens, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average to pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best dry packed, 10½c; do, iced, 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 6½@7c; squabs, Philadelphia, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75. FROZEN—Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; chickens, No. 1, 11c; fowls, No. 1, 10c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 7@8c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

GAME—Scarcely any quail, grouse, and partridges arriving, and prices little more than nominal. Wild ducks very dull and weak. Few English snipe arriving. Venison and rabbits very dull, but very few here. We quote: Partridge, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.50@$1.80; quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; English snipe, $2.25@$2.50; wild ducks, per pair, 50c@$1.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1; do, Mallards, 40@60c; do, other kinds, 20@30c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not excessive, but accumulations are large, and, with trade slow, market rules weak and in buyers' favor, except for finest straw, which is steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long, rye, per 100 lb, 70@95c; do, short, rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax in light supply and firm at 30@31c per lb. Maple sugar scarce and selling at 9@11c per lb. Maple syrup steady at 25@30c per gallon. Ginseng root scarce and nominal at $3@$4 per lb. Feathers in light supply and steady at 40@44c per lb for turkey tail and wing; body feathers neglected and nominal.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate demand; freely offered; Maine, 90@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 50c@$1.25; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$3; sweets, $1.50@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $2.25@$8; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c @$1.25; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 70c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@$3; kale, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; string beans, per crate, $2@$3; spinach, per bbl, 75c@$1.75.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market steady and demand good. New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Demand fair at steady prices; domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was firm and in light demand. Sales, 4,500 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 4 3-16c....Refined less active and firm....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3½c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c bid....Cutloaf, 5¾c; powdered, 5⅝c; granulated, 5¼@5½c; standard A, 5⅛c; off A, 4 15-16@4 13-16c; softs, 3⅞@4½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks are worth $5.25@$5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.50@$5; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10@$10.50; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@$2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 90@95c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1@$1.05; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.05 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Market unchanged and weak, with a slow trade....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c.

HIDES—Prices steady and demand light....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet, and prices easy....Southern regular at 28¼c; machine-made, barrels, at 28¾c.

RESIN—Demand good at firmer prices....Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½; F, $1.82½; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.10; M, $2.30; N, $2.40; W G, $2.50@$2.60; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—Resin firm; strained, $1.30; good strained, $1.35. Spirits or turpentine, noting doing. Crude turpentine, nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Resin firm; AB, $1.20; C, $1.20; D, $1.25; E, $1.40; F, $1.50; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.80; M, $1.90; N, $2; window glass, $2.10@$2.20; wood, $2.25.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 325 bbls. Resin firm at $1.30.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

The domestic receipts for the week included 119,854 pks flour, 7,388 pks cornmeal, 36,075 bushels wheat, 77,025 bushels rye, 724,200 bushels oats, 211,150 bushels barley, 10,350 bushels peas, 276,825 bushels corn, 23,706 bales cotton, 1,208 bbls spirits turpentine, 6,414 bbls resin, 888 bbls tar, 1,913 bbls pork, 396 bbls beef, 14,646 pks cutmeats, 28,820 pks butter, 9,672 pks cheese, 4,113 tcs lard, 9,717 kegs lard, 1,880 bbls whisky, 706 hhds tobacco, 2,027 pks tobacco, 925 bales wool, 1,705 bbls barley, 3,615 bbls cottonseed oil, 22,913 bags flaxseed, 3,209 bbls molasses, 2,120 bags peanuts, 70,644 pks eggs, and 2,844 pks rice.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The exports of domestic products for the week were $6,304,832, and since Jan. 1, $91,536,105, against $85,560,684 same time last year. The week's exports included 2,478 bbls apples, 8 bbls pot ashes, 99,751 bbls wheat flour, 25 bbls rye flour, 2,264 bbls cornmeal, 299,956 bushels wheat, 17,167 bushels rye, 6,070 bushels oats, 129,676 bushels barley, 3,758 bushels peas, 144,832 bushels corn, 3,955 bxs candles, 715 tons coal, 12,945 bales cotton, 3,134 bales hay, 103 bbls spirits of turpentine, 6,536 bbls resin, 39 bbls tar, 12 bbls pitch, 2,420 gallons lard oil, 1,565 gallons linseed oil, 81,852 gallons cottonseed oil, 7,920,961 gallons petroleum, 2,135 bbls pork, 1,593 bbls beef, 313 tcs beef, 3,701,150 lb cutmeats, 251,546 lb butter, 266,045 lb cheese, 4,030,000 lb lard, 577 bbls rice, 683,998 lb tallow, 982 hhds tobacco, 2,149 pks tobacco, and 319,717 lb manufactured tobacco.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in good supply, and offered freely at easy rates. Engagements—To the United Kingdom, 50,000 sacks flour, at 6s, done last week. Charters included, British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to the United States, 8s, one port 8s 6d, if two ports, chartered abroad; British steamer, hemp, Progreso to New-York, or Boston, at or about 3-16c; British bark, 1,000 tons petroleum, hence to Calcutta, 12c; bark, (previously,) sugar, Honolulu to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, $5@$75; British bark, 1,356 tons, general cargo, hence to Brisbane, £2,100; British bark, 2,283 tons, general cargo, hence to Melbourne, private terms; British ship, sawn timber, Pensacola to United Kingdom, 92s 6d; Italian bark, 4,000 bbls refined petroleum, hence to Naples, 2s; schooner, part cargo, general cargo, hence to Cayenne, private terms; bark, coal, Philadelphia to St. Johns, P. R., $1.75; bark, sugar, Manzanilla to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, 14c; schooner, sugar, St. Jago and (or) Guantanamo to New-York, 11c; two schooners, lumber, Darien to New-York, $4.50; schooner, lumber, St. Simons, or Darien to Norwich, $4.75, free wharfage; schooner, lumber and ties, Satilla River to New-York, private terms; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to New-York, $5.50; schooner, ties, Brunswick to Albany, two trips, 14c, loaded, discharged, and towage; schooner, lumber, Newbern to New-York, or Bridgeport, $4.50, free wharfage; schooner, lumber, Suffolk to New-Rochelle, $2.40, free wharfage; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Portsmouth, $1.10; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Haven, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Allyn's Point, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Fall River, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Richmond, 60c; schooner, coal, hence to Lubec, $1; schooner, coal, Port Johnston to Boothbay, 85c; schooner, cement, hence to Baltimore, 20c; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Chestertown, Md., $1.50.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, March 24.—BEEVES—Receipts were 36 cars, or 570 head—21 cars for export, alive, and 15 cars for city slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed native sides were in moderate request at 6@7¼c lb. No additional cable news. Shipments to-day on the Normadic, 675 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 498 sheep for J. B. Long & Co., and 2,600 quarters of beef for N. Morris. To-morrow the Teutonic will take out 2,600 quarters of beef, and the New-York 1,980 quarters, all for Eastmans Company, and the Pomeranian will be laden with 400 cattle for E. Morris, but will hardly get off before Thursday.

CALVES—Receipts, 134 head, all for the market. Demand fair and all promptly sold at $3@$6.75 100 lb for ordinary to good veals. Prime stock would have sold at $7@$7.25. Country-dressed calves in liberal supply, but about steady, at 5@9c lb; city-dressed veals sold at 6@10¼c; little calves at 3@4c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 13 cars, or 2,098 head—10 cars for export, alive; 2 cars for a city slaughterer, and 1 car for the market. Including the stock held over, there were 5 cars to be sold. Very little trading, but the feeling was steady and quotations were $3@$4.25 for inferior to prime sheep and $4.60@$5.15 for medium to choice lambs. No Spring lambs offering, but they were reported nominally firm. Dressed mutton steady, but quiet, at 5½@7c lb. City-dressed lambs also slow at 7@8½c lb. Country-dressed Spring lambs were firmer at $2@$5.50 carcasses, with general sales at $3@$5.

HOGS—Receipts, 18 cars, or 2,790 head, of which 17 for sale. Market firm; $4.30@$4.75 100 lb for common to choice light hogs. A bunch of State pigs sold late yesterday at $4.80. Country-dressed firm at 5@7c lb.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,078 head; total for week thus far, 6,842 head; for same time last week, 6,930 head; consigned through, 1,068 head; to New-York, 1,058 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened steady; only a few cow ends on sale; closed steady, with all sold; veals firm; light to good, $4@$5.50; choice to extra, $5.75@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,500 head; total for week thus far, 17,000 head; for same time last week, 27,840 head; consigned through, 1,260 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 1,300 head; market opened slow for pigs and heavy; strong for Yorkers and mixed; closed steady; Yorkers, $4.40@$4.50 for good to choice; mediums and mixed, $4.35@$4.40; heavy, $4.15@$4.22½; pigs, $4.40@$4.50; roughs, $3.50@$3.65; stags, $2.75@$3. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 16,200 head; for same time last week, 22,000 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 2,000 head; market opened easy for lambs; steady for sheep; closed steady and firm for sheep; easy for lambs; bulk of lambs here to-day were Staters, and sold at $4.70; a few 64-lb lots brought $4.40; good lambs, $4.60@$4.75; light to fair, $4.10@$4.50; mixed sheep, good to choice, $4@$4.25; common to fair, $3.50@$3.90; culls and light, $2.85@$3.40.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market easy and 10@15c lower; light and medium, $3.70@$3.80; heavy, $3.65@$3.70; pigs, $3.40@$3.70. Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head; market slow, 10@15c lower; native steers, best, $3.80@$4.40; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.40; fair to good, $1.80@$2.85; bulls, $2.10@$3; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.70; Texas and Western, $3@$3.75; calves, $6@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market strong.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,402 head; market steady at yesterday's advance; native steers, $3@$4.20; native cows, $2.15@$2.75; Texas steers, $3.45; Texas cows, $2.50@$2.65. Hogs—Receipts, 5,242 head; market 5c lower on heavy hogs and about steady on others; heavy, $3.70@$4; light, $3.80@$4.10; mixed, $3.60@$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 1,070 head; market steady to strong; native mixed, $3.85; lambs, $4.

EAST LIBERTY, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market steady; prime, $4.30@$4.40; good, $4.15@$4.30; rough fat, $3@$3.70; calves, $2.50@$5.75. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and prices 5@10c higher; prime, $4.50@$4.60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $4.30@$4.40; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; choice wethers, $4.10@$4.20; prime sheep, $4@$4.10; fair, $3.80@$3.75; common, $3@$3.40; lambs, $3.50@$4.80.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market weak and 10c lower; common to extra steers, $3.40@$4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.85@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.60@$3.50; calves, $3@$5.75; Texans, $2.20@$4.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000 head; market weak and 10@15c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.80@$3.95; common to choice mixed, $3.80@$4; choice assorted, $4@$4.10; light, $3.85@$4.15; pigs, $3.50@$4.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $3@$3.90; lambs, $3.80@$4.80.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The wheat market began at a disadvantage to-day, but redeemed itself before the close. On the curb, prior to the opening, prices were depressed by the large Northwestern receipts, 705 cars, against 567 cars last Tuesday and 331 cars a year ago, and the weakness was conveyed to the regular markets. For a time during the morning there seemed to be no recuperative power, no confidence being displayed by the bull element. Several of the influential operators who were short covered later on, and their buying lifted values above yesterday's close, where they remained most of the session. Near the close there appe

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION ALMOST WHOLLY IN THE HANDS OF PROFESSIONALS.

Early Weakness Followed by a Pronounced Rally on Covering of Short Contracts—Uncertainty as to the Course of Sugar—Culmination of the Deal in Tobacco—A Quick Turn in Chicago Gas—Railway Issues Dull.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Two or three leading operators at present make the fluctuations in the stock market, and outside conditions have little influence. The selling of the Grangers yesterday and again this morning was thought to be for the purpose of enabling these traders to cover their short contracts in other stocks. The strength this afternoon was the result of covering by traders who think that in view of the recent decline an upward turn is due.

There is much diversity of opinion on the immediate future of Sugar. The stock having more than recovered its dividend, insiders are thought to have taken profits and to be awaiting a lower level before coming in again. Tobacco was only moderately steady to-day, the advance apparently having culminated yesterday and the day before, when circumstantial stories were circulated intimating that a trade agreement had been reached. It is known that certain individuals close to the insiders have taken their profits. Chicago showed remarkable strength this afternoon in advancing two points, but losing half the gain before the close. The buying was said to be for the account of those connected with the reorganization plan.

Heaviness marked the Grangers until the afternoon, when they recovered most of their losses. The St. Paul earnings for the third week of March are expected to show a handsome increase, as the result of the very large grain movement over the line. London sold its specialties, but they regained their losses in the late rally. Northern Pacific issues sagged with the rest of the list, the consolidated 5s selling down to 46½. Manhattan on small trading was strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $96,251,839; balances, $4,862,386; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $328,883.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@½ per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68c. There were no sales.

The comercial price of bar silver was 68¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,215,183
Exports for same period	13,219,041
Net imports	$3,996,142
Net exports to date, 1895	17,071,365
Net exports to date, 1894	6,684,196
Net exports to date, 1893	29,298,154

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Denver & Rio Grande—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	1,666	1,657	1,657
3d week March	$120,000	$113,500	$108,200
From Jan. 1	1,141,936	1,346,115	1,329,468
From July 1	5,502,200	5,047,539	4,674,609

K. C., Memphis & Birmingham—

Mileage	276	276	276
2d week March	$20,452	$17,092	$19,145
From Jan. 1	250,571	196,078	235,697
July 1 to Mar. 14	383,927	716,273	765,051

North Shore Traction (Lynn & Boston)—

2d week March	$21 522	$20,150

Rio Grande Western—

Mileage	520	520	517
3d week March	$40,700	$38,600	$31,200
From Jan. 1	419,050	373,853	354,970
From July 1	1,768,082	1,109,308	1,473,250

St. Paul & Duluth—

Mileage	247	247	247
Month February	$91,846	$88,082	$84,801
From Jan. 1	188,543	170,791	174,959

Texas & Pacific—

Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week March	$108,293	$122,943	$106,802
From Jan. 1	1,461,910	1,528,880	1,401,323
From July 1	5,286,828	5,802,000	5,333,230

Toledo & Ohio Central—

Mileage	367	367	367
3d week March	$32,169	$32,538	$26,930
From Jan. 1	375,396	358,622	302,867
From July 1	1,461,403	1,458,947	1,306,853

Wabash—

Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
3d week March	$229,592	$237,078	$222,527
From Jan. 1	2,699,164	2,443,713	2,432,911
July 1 to Mar. 21	9,680,198	8,832,671	9,059,360

Wheeling & Lake Erie—

Mileage	247	247	266
3d week March	$19,766	$22,491	$25,707
From Jan. 1	256,448	266,649	240,343
July 1 to Mar. 21	1,063,960	986,906	....

Flint & Pere Marquette for January—

Gross earnings	$220,133	$175,644	$177,128
Operating ex	102,959	147,288	141,680
Net earnings	56,174	28,393	35,458
Fixed charges	50,924	51,110	52,011
Surplus	5,250	*22,707	*16,553
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,524,390	1,363,996	1,420,355
Operating ex	1,118,861	1,002,374	1,067,470
Net earnings	405,529	361,624	352,885
Fixed charges	307,435	352,023	358,316
Surplus	98,094	9,601	*5,431

*Deficit.

New-Orleans Traction for February—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$115,325	$87,511	Inc. $27,814
Operating ex	59,255	53,135	Inc. 6,120
Net earnings	56,069	34,375	Inc. 21,694

Spokane Falls & Northern for February—

	1896.	1895.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$26,005	$14,543	Inc. $11,462
Operating ex	9,340	7,559	Inc. 1,781
Net earnings	16,664	6,983	Inc. 9,681

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of March, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$142,572,842.01
Gold bullion	28,728,907.54
Outstanding gold certificates, less gold certificates in the Treasury	43,277,239.00
Standard silver dollars and silver bullion, less outstanding silver certificates in the Treasury	21,401,054.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890 and silver bullion of 1890, less outstanding Treasury notes	.25
United States notes, less outstanding currency certificates and currency certificates in the Treasury	78,052,447.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$31,650,817.00
National bank notes	7,427,241.75
Fractional silver coin	15,148,209.14
Fractional currency	144.17
Minor coin	1,210,379.63
Deposits in National banks	25,447,641.03
Bonds and interest paid	614,211.64
Total	$81,498,544.34
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,828,944.39
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,888,144.47
Disbursing officers' balances	24,769,068.55
Post Office Department account	4,109,254.52
Miscellaneous items	1,533,485.96
Total	$42,128,896.19
Balance	39,369,646.15
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$266,853,658.85

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$57,651.96
Internal revenue	250,041.77
Miscellaneous	30,092.60
Total receipts	$337,786.33

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$238,000.00
War	40,000.00
Navy	20,000.00
Indians	15,000.00
Pensions	231,000.00
Interest	10,000.00
Total expenditures	$554,000.00
Excess of expenditures over receipts	216,213.57

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Redemptions under act July 14, 1896	$37,370.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

To date	$467,093,144.00
This fiscal year	119,485,555.00
This month	6,726,760.00
This day	90,112.00

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $57,651; from customs, $250,041, and miscellaneous, $32,092.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $227,088.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛	15	15½	400
American Express	111½	111½	110	110		110	112	60
*American Sugar Refineries	116⅜	116⅜	113⅝	115	−1½	114⅞	115	49,140
*American Sugar Ref. pf	100½	100½	100	100		100	100½	45
American Tobacco	83¼	83¾	82¾	83½	− ⅝	83⅜	83¾	10,730
American Tobacco pf	100½	100½	100⅜	100⅝	−1⅛	....	....	240
Ann Arbor pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	− ⅜	25	27	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛	14⅜	14⅞	1,335
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss	23½	23¾	23½	23⅝	−1¼	23½	24½	100
Baltimore & Ohio	16½	17¼	16½	17¼	+1	17¼	17½	572
*Brooklyn R. T	21	21	21	21	− ⅜	26⅞	21¾	250
Canada Southern	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	− ⅜	48½	49	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅜	54⅜	51½	54½	−1⅜	55½	54⅜	200
Canadian Pacific	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	....	15⅞	16	304
Chesapeake & Ohio	65½	67⅜	63⅝	66½	+1	66½	66¾	3,875
Chicago Gas, t. r	67⅝	67⅝	63⅝	74⅜	− ½	74½	74½	16,000
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	− ⅝	102	102½	1,801
Chicago & Northwestern	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102⅛	− ⅝	74⅜	74¾	24,653
C., M. & St. Paul	74	74½	73⅝	74⅜	− ⅛	125¾	125⅞	204
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125⅞	125⅞	125½	125½	− ⅛	69	69¼	8,875
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	68⅝	69½	68½	69¼	+ ½	35	35½	400
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛	....	....	150
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	−2⅜	....	....	600
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	50⅜	51	50	51	+ ½	51	53	600
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝	−1½	148½	149½	410
Consolidated Gas Company	148	148¼	148	148⅝	− ⅝	102	102¼	1,801
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	125	126	− ½	126	127½	110
Delaware, Lack & West	160¾	161	160⅜	161	....	161	162	300
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46	46	45⅞	45⅞	− ⅛	45⅞	46	860
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17⅜	17⅝	17	17⅜	+ ⅛	17⅜	17½	3,500
Erie	14½	14½	14	14⅜	− ½	14	14⅜	737
Erie 1st pf	38½	38½	37	37	−2	37	38	625
Erie 2d pf	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−1½	22⅛	....	257
Erie 2d pf	22½	22½	22	22	....	35	35½	6,880
General Electric	35¼	35¼	34½	35	....	94	95	100
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	....	94	95	100
Iowa Central pf	34½	34½	34½	34½	− ½	34	35	100
Lacleede Gas	27	27¼	26⅜	26⅞	....	26½	27	2,650
Lake Erie & Western	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛	17⅞	18⅜	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	....	70	70¾	200
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	....	145¾	147	115
Louisville & Nashville	49	49⅜	48⅝	49⅜	+ ¼	49¼	49⅝	11,725
Manhattan Con	103¾	104½	103⅜	104½	+1	104	104½	510
Metropolitan Traction	103¾	103¾	103	103	−2	103½	103¾	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80	80	80	....	78½	80	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¼	11¼	11	11⅛	− ⅛	11⅜	11⅝	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25¼	+ ½	25	25½	2,135
Missouri Pacific	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛	22⅝	23	585
*National Lead Co. pf	86	86	86	86	....	86	87	275
National Linseed Oil	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛	15	16	100
New-Jersey Central	104½	104½	104	104¾	+ ¼	104¾	106	600
New-York Central	96	96	95½	95½	−1½	95¾	96	310
New-York Central	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	....	30	31½	200
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	....	87½	....	310
New-York, Sus. & West	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ⅛	....	8½	550
New-York, Sus. & West. 1st pf	24¼	24¼	24	24	− ¼	24	24½	1,930
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	5¾	5¾	5	5	− ¼	5¼	5¾	709
North American	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛	7⅞	7¾	1,930
Northern Pacific	11	11½	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜	11½	11⅝	1,041
Northern Pacific pf	14¼	14½	14	14	....	14	14⅜	400
Ontario & Western	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	....	38¾	39	200
Oregon S. L. & U. N	26¼	26¾	26	26⅜	− ⅛	26⅜	26¾	1,100
Pacific Mail	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛	10⅝	10¼	2,650
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	9¾	10¼	9¾	10⅛	....	56	58	150
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	....	109	113	40
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	....	37⅞	38¼	700
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38	38	38	....	18⅜	19	300
Southern Pacific	18½	18¾	18½	18⅝	....	88	87⅝	980
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜	28½	28⅞	932
Southern Railway pf	28½	28⅝	28½	28⅝	− ⅛	26	26⅜	2,785
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	26⅜	25⅛	25⅞	+ ½	....	27	500
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ¼	7⅞	7⅞	921
Union Pacific	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	....	6¾	6⅞	845
U. S. Cordage, t. r	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	....	4⅜	4½	432
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	....	8½	9	580
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	18	18	18	17½	....	17½	18	5,125
*United States Leather pf	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	....	60¼	60⅝	805
United States Rubber	26	26½	26	26½	+ ¼	26	27	165
United States Rubber pf	84⅜	85	84	84	....	84	87	510
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛	6	6¼	653
Wabash pf	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	− ¼	16¾	16⅞	1,087
Western Union Telegraph	83	83¼	82⅝	83¼	+ ⅛	83⅜	83⅝	815
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅜	9⅝	10	9⅝	+ ⅛	10	10	30
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	33	33	33	33	....	32	33¼	30
Total sales								181,643

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s	1,000	100¼	
	3,000	110	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	70	
Atch., Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co Certfs	3,000	76	
	1,000	75¾	
Atch, Topeka & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued	10,000	78	
	5,000	77⅞	
	22,000	78	
	2,000	78¼	
Atch., Topeka & S Fé Adjustment 4s When Issued	5,000	44½	
	2,000	44¼	
	5,000	44	
	2,000	44½	
	8,000	45	
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A Trust Receipts	1st Installment Paid	23½	
	20,000	23¾	
	5,000	23¾	
	5,000	23⅝	
	10,000	23⅜	
	5,000	23½	
	6,000	23⅝	
	5,000	23⅝	
	10,000	23⅝	
	11,000	23⅝	
	5,000	23⅝	
	80,000	24¼	
Atlantic & Pacific Inc	5,000	2	
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	1,000	103½	
Bur, C Rapids & Nt	1,000	106¾	
	4,000	106¾	
Central of N J Gen 5s Registered	6,030	115	
Central New-Jersey 1st Consol 1889	1,000b8	109	
Central Washington 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	22½	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	72¼	
	6,000	72	
Chi. Bur & Q Cons 7s	1,000	117¾	
	2,000	117⅞	
Chicago, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	91	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	1,000	100	
	2,000	99⅝	
Chicago & East Ill 1st	2,000	115¼	
Chi. & East Ill Gen 5s	10,000	101	
Chicago & Northwestern S F Deb 5s 1933	5,000	111	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	7,000	103⅞	
	1,000	103¾	
Cleveland & Canton 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	80½	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	1,000	89	
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	5,000	88¼	
	5,000b20F	88	
Detroit & Mack Gen 4s	1,000	67	
Duluth, S Shore & A 5s	2,000	97	
E Tenn, Vir & Ga 1st	1,000	97½	
E Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000	109	
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st	5,000	80	
	1,000	80	
St Louis Southern 1st	1,000	81	
St Louis Southwestn 1st	11,000	80	
	17,000	74¼	
	2,000	74	
	1,000	73½	
St L Southwestn 2d Inc	5,000	74	
	19,000s20F	29	
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s	5,000	88¾	
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs	3,000	86	
So Pacific of Arizona 1st	1,000	95½	
South Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	91	
South Pacific N Mex 1st	10,000	105½	
Southern Railway 1st 5s	29,000	90¼	
	3,000	90¼	
	1,000C	90	
	13,000	90	
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	1,000	91	
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	10,000	22¼	
	20,000	23	
	5,000	22¼	
	5,000	22½	
Third Avenue 1st 5s	1,000	120	
Tol, St L & K Cy 1st Trust Receipts	2,000	74½	
Union Pacific 6s 1896	5,000	103⅞	
Union Pacific 6s 1897	9,000	104	
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	4,000	95	
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	15,000	36½	
Wabash 1st 5s	7,000	107	
Wabash R R 2d	9,000	72½	
	4,000s20F	72½	
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	2,000	105½	
	8,000	105¾	
	20,000	105½	
	1,500	106	
Total sales			$1,216,500

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@$4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $6,304,832, against $8,545,226 in the preceding week, and $6,381,174 the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. $191,536,075, against $51,819,746 in the corresponding period last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit Gs	93	96
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	..	212
American Typefounders'	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	21½	23½
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1855	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	130	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172
Brooklyn Elevated	12½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	101
Brooklyn Trac. Com., 1st as. paid	10⅞	11⅞
Brooklyn Traction pf	46	48
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104½	103¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	81½	83
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104⅜	..
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South American Tel	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	193	..
Central Park, North & East River	169	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	33	38
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103½	105½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard, stock	45	52
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	90¾	170
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R	165	..
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	101½	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	70	77
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	202	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	..
Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	85
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	92	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	116½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	67	70
Fourth National Bank	178	184
Gallatin National Bank	298	308
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106	108
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49½	51
Guaranty Trust Company	405	415
Hide & Leather National Bank	88	..
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Company	99	99
H. B. Claflin Company pf	75	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	99	99¾
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	99	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	23½	25½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	102	..
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	48	..
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	543
Indianapolis Gas stock	140	145
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105⅜	107
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	64	66
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	74½	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	107	8
†Iron Steamboat Co. stock	5	70
†Iron Steamboat bonds	42	..
Journeay & Burnham	95	99
Journeay & Burnham pf	95	98
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	94	186
Knickerbocker Trust Company	183	90
Lafayette Gas stock	88	96½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94	100½
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	36
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 6s	30	70¼
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	77	106
Lorillard Company pf	103	14
†Madison Square Garden stock	70	78
†Madison Square Garden 2d	70	..
Mahonoy Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	185	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	103	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	290	305
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	14½	15¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	54	58
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Mohawk Gas Co. 4s (Schenectady)	..	80
Mohawk Gas Co. con. (Schenectady)	..	60
Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y	225	240
National Citizens' Bank	132	138
National Bank of Commerce	199	204
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	99
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	58½	..
Newburg Electric Railway 6s	98	104
Newburg Electric Railway stock	54	65
New-Jersey & New-York R. R	2½	4½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	26	2
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1	36½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	35	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	100¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	99¾	87½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	86	8
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	122
N. Y. L. & W. stock	119	34
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	34	248
N. Y. Mut. Telephone	122	125½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone rights	4⅜	4⅞
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	60	..
New-York Air Brake Co	68¾	8
N. Y. Biscuit Co. 6s	108	109½
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	810	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	290	10
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	112½	116½
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	..	..
No. Hudson R. R. 5s	101½	..
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	82½	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	198	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	68	73
Pennsylvania Coal	340	345
†P., McKeesport & Y. R. R. stock	130	135
Postal Telegraph & Cable	86	87½
Pratt & Whitney	..	14
†Pratt & Whitney pf	..	76
Queens County Bank stock	170	..
Real Estate Trust Company	162	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	44	49
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	72	76
Second Avenue Railroad stock	164	..
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107	109
†Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	202
Southern Bonsal Bank	104	..
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	89
St. Paul Gas stock	67	69
Standard Gas	77½	79¼
Standard Gas pf	108	109½
†Standard Gas 1st	109½	111
†Standard Oil Trust	227	229
†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	..
Terre Haute & Indiana R. R. Co	43	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	92½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Third Avenue Railroad	179	181
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	245	255
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	15	25
Tradesmen's National Bank	90	95
†Trenton Potteries pf	30	36
Trow Directory pf	30	38
Union Ferry stock	69	70¾
†Union Ferry 5s	103½	104¾
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	..
†Union Railway 1st 5s	103	105½
Union Trust	720	..
*Union Typewriter 1st pf	83½	80½
*Union Typewriter 2d pf	66	70
Union Typewriter	6¾	7¼
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	205	218
United States Trust	1030	..
Wagner Car Company	154½	156½
Washington Trust Company	182	190
Western Gas Company	65½	67
†Western Gas Company bonds	88½	90½
Winona & Southern 1st	15

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 35 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON
RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1516	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
126	456	1569	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2786	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
815	1385	1884	2176	2412	2591	2838	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL ST., N. Y.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF REFUNDING BONDS.

Hutchinson, Kansas, March 25th, 1896.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Refunding Bonds, Series "B," of Reno County, Kansas, dated May 1st, 1881, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, numbers One to Thirty-one, inclusive, will be paid at the Fiscal Agency of the State of Kansas, City of New-York, on May 1, 1896. Money to pay said bonds will be deposited on or before the above date. Interest will cease from and after May 1, 1896.

G. W. COOTER, Treasurer Reno County.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Backing to extent $10,000 to $15,000 for six months to one year. Safe legitimate business transactions and good security. HUSTLER, Box 112 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Northern Pacific R. R. Company's
General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. PER SHARE is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Wednesday, April 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, March 31st, 1896, when the transfer books shall be closed for purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen April 16th, 1896.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.
New-York, March 24th, 1896.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CASS REALTY CORPORATION,
No. 503 Fifth Avenue,
New-York City.

The Board of Directors of the Cass Realty Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the amount of shares of capital stock outstanding March 19, 1896, payable on and after April 1, 1896.

Transfer books closed from March 20, 1896, to April 2, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. (1½) upon the Preferred stock of the company for the quarter ending March 31, 1896, payable April 1, 1896. Preferred stock transfer books close March 17, reopen April 2, 1896.

THOMAS STURGIS, Treasurer.
Jersey City, N. J., March 7, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,)
New-York, March 23d, 1896.

Coupons due April 1 from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent, of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6s.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5s.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext. 5 per cent.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin Br.) 6.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge. 7.
New-York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due April 1, 1896, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central (Main General) 4 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 4 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, QUARterly Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable April 1st prox., until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, March 24, 1896.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 25th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Supreme Court, George Whitefield Betts, Jr., Referee.
$62,000 Mobile & Springhill Ry. 1st Mtge. Bds. (By order of assignee.)
2 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Yonkers Gas Light Co.
200 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
$5,000 Southern R. R. Co. 1st Constd. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
(By order of executors of Catharine L. Catlin.)
4 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
3 shs. American Cotton Oil pref'd.
4 shs. N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis R. R. 1st pfd
2 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
2 shs. Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
4 shs. Long Island R. R. Co.
4 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
4 shs. National Lead pref'd.
4 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
12 shs. U. S. Cordage pref'd., (not deposited.)
$5,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. Constd. 7 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1898.
$1,000 Duluth & Manitoba R. R. (Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., (Guaranty & Ind. Co. Certf. of Deposit.), Int. paid to Jan. 1, 1896.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Constd. Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1933.
$1,000 St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. 1st Mtge. (North Dakota Extn.) 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. 1st Mtge. (So. Minn. Div.) 6 p. c. Bd., 1910.
$1,000 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
$1,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bd., 1928.
$1,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. Deb. 5 p. c. Bd., 1904.
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn & Omaha R. R. Co. Cons. 6 p. c. Bd., 1930.
$1,000 Lou. & Nash. R. R. Con. 7 p. c. Bd., 1898.
$1,000 N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Constd. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Regstd., 1907.
(By order of executors.)
10 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
35 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Jersey City Packing Co.
5 shs. Swift & Co.
5 shs. Swift Transportation Co.
$1,000 Tredegar Co. 4 p. c. Bd., 1899.
26 shs. Tredegar Co. (ex div.)
9 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
6 shs. Mercantile Credit Guar. Co., N. Y.
2 shs. Reserve Co., N. Y.
51 shs. Boas King Knitting Machine Co. of U. S.
81 shs. Esty Hosiery Co. of Laconia, N. H.
13 shs. Drawbaugh Telegraph. & Tel. Co.
25 shs. Southern Cotton Harvester Co.
34 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. common.
34 shs. Omaha & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
60 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
35 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank.
9 shs. H. R. Worthington pfd.
35 shs. Kings County Bank.
76 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$5,000 Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1942.
$3,000 Central Park, North & East R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
40 shs. Broadway Trust Co.
20 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
6 shs. Commonwealth Insurance Co.
16 shs. Globe Fire Insurance Co.
4 shs. Automatic Fire Alarm & Extinguisher Co.
16 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Peoria & Eastern R'way Co.
100 shs. East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R. R. Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$10,000 N. Y. & Perry Coal & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1920, (Trust Co. Certfs. of Dep.)
10 shs. New-York Fire Ins. Co.
$30,000 New York City Cons. 6 p. c. of Gold Stock, Nov., 1896.
13 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
32 shs. Long Island Bank.
$5,000 City N. Y. 3 p. c. Reg. Bds., Nov., 1897.
$9,500 N. Y. City 3 p. c. Reg. Bds., Nov., 1908.
$8,000 N. Y. City 3 p. c. Reg. Bds., Oct., 1904.
$500 N. Y. City 3 p. c. Reg. Bonds, Nov., 1921.
$10,000 Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., C., W. & M. Div., 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. American Exchange Nat. Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
250 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
200 shs. Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. R. R. Co.
7 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
11 shs. 4th Nat. Bank.
100 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co. pref.
20 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
15 shs. National Safe Deposit Co.
50 shs. Bank of North America.
100 shs. Cin., Ham. & Dayton R. R. new common.
5 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. American Powder Co.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
29 shs. 4th Nat'l Bank.
60 shs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., (250 p. c. paid in.)
10 shs. American Powder Co.
25 shs. Washington Trust Co.
$2,450 Central of Georgia R'way 1st Pfd. Income Bds.
$1,750 Central of Georgia R'way 2d Pfd Income Bds.
$27,000 Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus 5 p. c. Bds., 1937, (Trust Certfs.)
$7,000 Little Rock & Memphis 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937, (Trust Certfs.)
$192,000 Reading R. R. Defd. Income Bds.
$3,000 Union Pacific R'way 1st Mtge. Bds., 1896, (Endorsed.)
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lock Co., (Hypd.)
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. pref. T. C.
50 shs. American Lithographic Co. pref. T. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, March 12, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of salt beef, evaporated peaches, pease, sausage meat, syrup, vinegar, pickles, agate cups, bowls, and plates, mess kettles, forks, spoons, scrub brushes, blacking brushes, cloth for overcoats, cloth for trousers, cloth for caps, rubber buttons, ivory buttons, bone buttons, linen tape, wadding, twills, lining canvas, wire grommets, spool cotton, linen thread, sewing silk, cast-steel anchors, glassware, chinaware, and silver-plated ware. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard," to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET.
New-York City, March 20, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing all the ironwork required for the superstructure of five (5) rostrums, in accordance with designs and specifications to be seen and had at this office, including delivery of the same (the ironwork for one rostrum each complete) at the following-named National cemeteries: Camp Butler, near Riverton, Ill.; Baton Rouge, La.; Beaufort, S. C.; Poplar Grove, near Petersburg, Va.; Salisbury, N. C. Delivery desired, if practicable, before June 30, 1896, but bidders will state how soon they can commence and complete delivery, and give bonds in one-fourth the amount of their bid. Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part thereof, or to contract for a less number than named. For blank proposals, and any other information desired, apply here. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Ironwork for Rostrums," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.
258,400.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 23, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing such quantities of fuel as may be required in Dept. of the East, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1896, will be received here, and at offices of Quartermasters at Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New-Orleans, La.; Buffalo, Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, and Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Ct.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Barrancas, St. Francis Barracks, and Key West Barracks, Fla., until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, April 22, 1896, and then opened. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed, "Proposals for Fuel at ——." C. G. SAWTELLE, A. Q. M. Gen'l.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., FEBRUARY 27, 1896.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time) March 27, 1896, for furnishing at Quartermaster's Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's Supplies, such as wagons, dump and hand carts, harness, horse and mule collars, horse blankets and brushes, miscellaneous wagon parts, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies" and addressed Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind. A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Quartermaster General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York in Part II. thereof, at the County Court House thereof, in the City of New-York, the 25th day of February, 1896.—Present, Hon. Miles Beach, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the "NEW-YORK STEVEDORING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY."

On reading and filing the petition of George Dick, James W. Trecartin, Henry N. Carver, Emil Rothmaier, and John T. Clark, as Directors of the "New-York Stevedoring and Contracting Company," a domestic corporation created in the City of New-York, in this State, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 24th day of February, 1896, and on motion of Elliott, Jones, Breckinridge & Dater, attorneys for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested show cause before this court at a Special Term, to be held in Part I. thereof, in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, the 10th day of April, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved. And it is

Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 10th day of April, 1896, in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, newspapers published in the City and County of New-York, wherein this order is entered.

[L. S.] MILES BEACH, J. S. C.
A copy, HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
mh25-1aw3wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF RICHARD WILLIAMS, Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Williams, Jr., lately carrying on business as shipbroker at Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed as assignee of said Richard Williams, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 24th, 1896.

f20-1aw7wW JOSIAH RICH, Assignee.

NEWSPAPER MAKING IN THE WAR.

A New-Orleans Publisher Tells of Some of His Experiences.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

One night Gen. Banks sent at a late hour for Mr. Nicholson and John F. Condon, then city editor of The Picayune. The General was living at the corner of Prytania and Fourth Streets. As soon as the prisoners were ushered into his presence, he said: "I know you two gentlemen through and through. You are both writing letters out of your department reflecting on me, and my military movements."

Mr. Nicholson had been writing, but he was too wise to trust such matters to the mails, but made use of blockade runners, who brought him also private intelligence. Condon had written fully on the subject, and had confided his correspondence to the United States mails, to which it appears the Federal commander had full access. The result of that midnight interview was that Mr. Condon was sent out of the country on a Government transport to New-York, whence he was allowed to depart to London, where he remained until the termination of the military despotism in Louisiana. Mr. Nicholson's letters in his mails being strictly on matters of business, saved him from the dictator's wrath. Mr. Gray of The True Delta, for criticising the General in his correspondence, was sent to the Dry Tortugas.

Speaking of this eventful time, Mr. Nicholson, on one occasion, related the following anecdotes:

"My connection with the blockade runners enabled me to get news ahead of Gen. Banks. On one occasion I took a paper to the General to mark what we should be allowed to publish. He remarked that the news was some forty-eight hours later than anything he had, and he wanted to know the person from whom I got it.

"'No General, that is impossible.' He replied: 'The next paper you bring you must give me the name of the person and the route by which it came.' When I got another paper I wondered how I could satisfy the General and keep the blockade runner from harm. I finally hit upon this plan: I tied the newspaper in a dirty scrap of old paper and directed it in pencil to the editor of The Picayune, and had it dropped into the Post Office. When it was again brought to me with the postmark on it, I carried it to Gen. Banks unopened. He marked the paper for publication and sent an orderly to the Post Office to see by what mail it came, but he never got any satisfaction.

"One of our blockade runners came in by way of Manchac. He was arrested and carried before the Provost Marshal. When asked when he had arrived in the city he replied with great assurance that he had been there for months. When asked for a copy of his oath of allegiance, he said he was a foreigner from Nova Scotia. He was then required to take the allen oath. He got through with his business and left that night for the Confederacy.

"During the military occupation, it was impossible to get printing material from the North, and it was imported from foreign countries. Once upon going to the Custom House to make entries, I was asked for my oath of allegiance. Not knowing it was necessary I had not brought it. Finally I 'tumbled to the racket.' I was taken to one side and told that if I would pay $2.50 on each entry the swearing would not be necessary. I paid the money.

"In collecting bills for advertising for the military service, the oath of allegiance was asked or no payment was made. But upon allowing the official 10 per cent. the oath was dispensed with. So much for war times."

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 28 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Cherokee; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at 2 PM for Brazil, per steamship Asiatic Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at *7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, steamship Niagara; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Carribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Andes";) at 12 M for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Etona; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 PM. Mails for Bermuda, by rail to

MONTE RELIEF SOCIETY

SUCCESSFULLY COMBINES SOCIAL AND CHARITABLE FEATURES.

At Its Entertainments the Members and the Audience Enjoy Themselves Without Stint, and the Proceeds Go Toward Bettering the Condition of the Unfortunate—No Creed Has Preference in the Dispensing of Its Charity.

The Monté Relief Society is one of the few organizations that have successfully introduced social functions and true charity features so that neither conflicts with the other and due attention is paid to each. In both of these departments this society is entitled to praise. The members work zealously to aid worthy poor of all denominations, and when they are at play

Mrs. Sofia Monte Loebinger,
President of Monté Relief Society.

at their social gatherings they enjoy themselves heartily and afford much amusement to their large number of friends.

On every occasion when this talented band of amateurs appears before the public, some novelty is offered, and invariably the artistic result is highly successful. This necessarily brings with it financial success, and, in consequence, the philanthropic section, which is the predominant one, reaps the benefits.

Within the last few years the association has received much praise for its minstrel performance, congress of flowers, and other entertainments, the young ladies especially showing a cleverness for stagecraft that would win favors in the dramatic profession. The young men, too, showed superior talent, and in a brief period the Monté Relief Society's affairs sprang into popularity with the general public. The last one of its entertainments was last week at the Lexington Opera House, when a clever burlesque on a country circus was presented. There was abundant fun from the beginning to the end of the show, and not a few of the imitations of animals were delightfully gotten up. The riding acts, also, were cleverly done.

Its charity is done without respect to creed or sect. The only question that enters here is that of the worthiness of the distressed. Nor is there a limit to the help extended to the poor. Its scope in philanthropy is of the broadest kind. Hundreds of packages of groceries have been distributed indiscriminately among the needy and thousands of pieces of clothing given to men, women, and children in want.

The methods of the Monté Society all tend to facilitate relief so as to meet the immediate wants of those requiring aid. Sufficient assistance is rendered to provide for the present, afterward an investigation of the case is made without humiliating the party assisted, and if the case is found to be a worthy one, then there is no other limit to the aid rendered, except the limitations of the society's treasury and storerooms.

The Monté Relief Society as it stands today far surpasses the brightest dreams of the little circle of women who called it into life. Its origin was brought about by sixteen Jewish women, who, in January, 1893, gathered at the call of Mrs. Sofia Monté-Loebinger to form a charitable and social organization. Mrs. Loebinger explained her plans to the party assembled, and the efficacy of these were so convincing that an organization was speedily formed at the first meeting.

The women present, all of whom became members, were Miss Florence Robinson, Miss Fannie Untendorfer, Miss Elfrieda Newberger, Miss Carrie Weill, Miss Addie Weill, Miss Carrie Gunther, Miss Clara Mondschein, Miss Gussie Rosenbaum, Miss Clara Wise, Mrs. Minnie Goldberg, and Mrs. Sofia Monté-Loebinger. In addition there were Mrs. Rosalie Neuberger, Mrs. S. Glick, and Mrs. R. Liebermuth, who chaperoned the party and became patronesses of the new society.

It was resolved to hold meetings every Monday, and that each member should pay 25 cents to create a fund. This sum was subsequently designated as the amount for monthly membership dues. The Masonic lodgeroom at Third Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street was tendered to them for meeting purposes and the offer was accepted. At the second meeting the question of a name arose. It was then proposed to give to it the title of its founder, and the name of Monté Relief Society was unanimously adopted.

This name carries with it an interesting history. Some years prior Miss Sofia Neuberger of this city became renowned in European operatic circles as a prima donna under the name of Mlle. Monté. Upon the singer's return to her native city, after her retirement from the stage, she became very popular in certain social circles. Some of her friends started a musical and literary club in her honor, and at its entertainments her performances were always the predominant features.

For some time this little club flourished, but it finally disbanded, owing largely to many of its members having left the city. A small number felt disinclined to give up the pleasure of these gatherings, and consequently requested Mrs. Monté-Loebinger to keep up the regular meetings. To this Mrs. Loebinger only acceded under the proviso that they would join her in founding a charitable as well as a social organization. This was accomplished, as stated, in January, 1893.

The first three months of the new society were devoted to bolstering up the organization, accumulating funds, and mapping out the various modes of aiding and alleviating distress. After three months of such preliminary work the society began active operations. The women, in turns, visited poor in their abodes, and gave relief wherever found and as long as they were able so to do.

The Monté Society grew to such an extent that before its first year was over new and larger quarters were required. Consequently, the meeting place was changed to the Café Logeling, in East Fifty-seventh Street, where the women congregated every Monday afternoon and spent several hours each meeting day in sewing. The present quarters, at the Grand Central Palace, were obtained in April, 1895.

The society now has 350 women members and seventy-five associate men members. The social department is kept entirely separate from the relief section, and the funds for charitable purposes are never encroached upon by the entertainment section. Each member pays 25 cents monthly, which goes to the relief fund. In addition, 5 cents per capita is paid for the entertainment fund, from which source and from benefit entertainments more than the expenditures of this branch are realized.

A Committee on Entertainments carries on all the business of this section independently of the main object of the organization, and, as a result, there is no possibility of a conflict.

The present officers, most of whom have held their positions since organization, are: President—Sofia Monté-Loebinger; Vice President—Louise Simon; Recording Secretary—Mollie Teschner; Financial Secretary—Emma Marx; Treasurer—Carrie Heyman; Custodians—Stella Sugarman, Ida Lippman, Rose Freedman, and Jessie Cohen; Cutters—Rose Schnitzler and Henrietta Adler; Trustees—Rebecca Boxsious, Rachel Hyman, Sarah Glueck, and Sarah Wise; Chairlady of Entertainment—Mrs. Rosalie Neuberger; Secretary of Entertainment—Louise B. Bottstein; Treasurer of Entertainment Fund—Anna Krause.

When the treasury of the entertainment section contains more funds than are required for social purposes, the surplus is transferred to the relief fund. While the society does not neglect its social functions, it has accomplished much good. It has relieved over 2,000 cases, which represent about 10,000 individuals. In this over $6,000 in cash has been distributed, while thousands of garments, hundreds of pairs of shoes, and thousands of baskets of provisions have been given to persons who were sorely in need of them.

CHILDREN SALUTE THE FLAG.

Patriotic Day for the Little Ones in Rhinelander School.

It might have been called Patria Club day at the Rhinelander School yesterday, although the Patria Club merely presented a set of resolutions, and the school children did the rest.

The school is one of the Children's Aid Society schools. It occupies a large and handsome building at 350 East Eighty-eighth Street, which was presented by the Misses Rhinelander. Patriotism is an important branch of the instruction given in all the Children's Aid Society schools, and nowhere is it more marked than in the Rhinelander School.

It takes a practical form there, and each year the graduating class of girls makes a beautiful silk flag. The stripes are of red and white ribbon, and the stars are embroidered in white on a ground of heavy dark-blue silk.

To make room for the figures representing the year in which the flag was made, as well as to lessen the somewhat arduous task of embroidering for the young workers, only the original thirteen stars are put in the flag of each class.

The class of this year has enlarged its field of patriotic work. Besides the regular flag, which will be ready to leave the school by the time its makers are graduated, a flag with forty-four stars has been made and presented to the Patria Club of New-York. This was a token of community of interests, and as a thank offering, perhaps, because the children are fortunate enough to have a member of the Patria Club for a Principal—Miss M. P. Pascal. At all events, the children were happy donors, and the Patria Club a delighted recipient, of the flag. The latter, at its January meeting, voted to present the school with a set of resolutions expressing its appreciation. These, beautifully engrossed, and framed in gold, were presented to the children yesterday, by Warren Higley, ex-President of the Patria Club, who made a speech which the children applauded heartily.

Mme. Antoinette Sterling had made a visit to the school some time before, to sing to the children, and she was to have received a gift yesterday. This was a smaller silk flag, about two feet long, and having the forty-four stars. The flag was there to be admired, but Mme. Sterling was not. She was unavoidably detained, and the flag will be sent to her. She is to carry it to her home in England, as a reminder of her duty to the land of her birth.

The children, from the little kindergarten tots to those ten years and twelve years old, all saluted the flag yesterday, and sang many patriotic songs, in which the waving Stars and Stripes played an important part. There were National songs in honor of English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, and Italian flags, but the chorus was always, "There is no flag in any land like our own Red, White, and Blue."

Carpentry work, cooking, and dressmaking were exhibited in other parts of the building, and the work of an evening class of older girls in designing, a new branch of the work begun this year, was shown.

SUICIDE ON HER BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Helen M. Tanner Kills Herself in a Fit of Despondency.

Mrs. Helen M. Tanner, fifty years old, the wife of Gerrit S. Tanner, an employe in the Department of Public Works, committed suicide yesterday, her fiftieth birthday, at her residence, 232 Willis Avenue. Mrs. Tanner has been suffering from nervous prostration for four months. During that time she has been despondent, and has imagined that her husband was going to be killed by accident.

Mrs. Tanner's despondency continued, and when her husband left to go to his work yesterday morning she seemed more sad than usual. She did not refer to the day being her birthday. At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Tanner returned home, he found his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary M. Purdy of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Alexander Avenue, standing in the vestibule.

Mr. Tanner opened the door, and on reaching his apartments detected the smell of gas. On searching the apartments, he found his wife lying dead on the floor in the dining room, a few feet from the radiator. She had loosened the long gas tube from the table lamp, and, after turning on the gas, had laid down and placed the tube in her mouth. It is supposed that she committed suicide some time during the morning.

Until a few months ago Mr. Tanner was a prosperous real estate agent in Morrisania. He failed in business about that time, and is now employed in the Department of Public Works. Mrs. Tanner left no letter stating the cause of her suicide, and it is supposed to have been done during a fit of temporary insanity.

OLD WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Catherine McCafferty Found Lying on the Floor of Her Room.

Catherine McCafferty, a widow, about seventy years old, was found burned to death yesterday afternoon in the kitchen of her home, on the top floor of a rear tenement at 304 East Eighth Street. The woman was employed as a stripper in McAlpin's tobacco factory. Mrs. Wellwyne, a neighbor, knocked at Mrs. McCafferty's door about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and not finding it open, looked in from the fire-escape, and saw the woman lying dead by the stove. The clothing was almost burned from her body, which was charred from the fire.

Mrs. Wellwyne shouted for assistance, and the rooms were entered. Near the body was a kerosene lamp, with the chimney broken and the oil spread about the floor. It is supposed that the woman attempted to increase the light of the fire by spreading oil on it, when her clothing took fire, and she was burned to death before she could shout for assistance.

It is believed that the unfortunate woman was burned to death shortly after 10 o'clock Monday night, as Mrs. Wellwyne said that she heard her moving about in her room at that hour, and then heard a sound as if some one had fallen on the floor.

MRS. LEASE'S BAGGAGE ATTACHED.

A Dry Goods Bill Gets the Reformer into Trouble at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 24.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease, lecturer, preacher, politician, and lawyer, of Wichita, Kan., came to Kansas City last night to lecture on "Christ or Caesar." As she was sitting in the hotel parlor a constable entered and handed her papers showing that her baggage—a trunk and valise—had been attached for $51 to secure payment of a dry goods bill contracted several months ago.

"You can't bluff me with this," said she. To which the constable replied: "No bluff intended, Madam; we mean business and we have the baggage."

The small "grip" contained four copies of her lecture, a package of hairpins, some face powder and paint, a curling iron, a slumber robe, and other garments. Mrs. Lease says the articles are not worth more than $10 and that the officers can have them.

More Cigarmakers Strike.

Three hundred cigarmakers in the tenement shops of A. J. Kaufman, at 402 East Thirty-third Street, went out on strike yesterday because the firm had decided to change from the tenement house to the factory system. The men say that such a change would mean a great reduction in wages. The strikers also ask for $1.50 per 1,000 for bunching cigars and $4.50 per 1,000 for rolling, while the firm is not willing to pay over $3.50. The strike in the tenement cigar shop of Rosenthal Brothers, at 351 East Seventy-third Street, where the men went out to resist a reduction of 50 cents per 1,000 cigars, was settled yesterday, the men agreeing to accept a reduction of 40 cents on the representation of the firm that it was driven to reduce wages so as to compete with other firms that had made reductions.

CAPT. DEVERY'S TRIAL

F. W. SEAGRIST'S TESTIMONY AS TO THE ALLEGED $100 BRIBE.

Charles Bissell, Jr., a Former Timekeeper, Tells of the Efforts of Ward Man Glennon to See the Contractor—Disagreement as to the Policeman's Clothing—Prosecution Rests and Defense Will Be Heard To-day.

The trial of Police Captain William S. Devery, charged with accepting a bribe of $100 from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., was resumed yesterday morning, before Justice Smyth, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The crowd in the corridor was larger than on any previous day, and the two policemen who guard the door found it difficult to keep the passage clear.

When Justice Smyth took his seat, the hunt for the juror who is to occupy the ninth seat in the box was at once begun.

John F. Lane of 100 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a collector for the Metropolitan Telephone Company, was the first talesman called. He was examined by ex-Judge Rollins of special counsel for the People. Mr. Lane answered the questions fairly well. He had read the proceedings of the Lexow committee investigation, but had formed no opinion. He proved acceptable to both sides and was sworn in as Juror No. 9.

Austen G. Fox delivered the opening address for the prosecution. He said the defendant was accused of extortion while he was in command of the First Precinct. After briefly reviewing Capt. Devery's career, he said:

"The defendant, who joined the police force in 1878, has a long record, but a pitiable one, as the People will show. The Captain, however, did not go about personally, while he was in charge of the First Precinct, like a highwayman, and say, 'Pay me money, or I will arrest you.' Oh, no, he had his man to do that.

"His ward man, Edward Glennon, attended to that part of the work. Glennon was transferred from the Twenty-first to the Twenty-second Precinct with Capt. Devery, and, in fact, wherever Devery was, there also was Glennon."

The first witness called was William S. Delamater, the appointment clerk at Police Headquarters, who brought with him the records. He testified as to Devery's career since he joined the force. Mr. Fox here read a letter which the defendant had sent to the Police Board, requesting that Edward Glennon be transferred to the Twenty-second Precinct as precinct detective. Capt. Devery was at the time in charge of the Twenty-second Precinct. He was transferred to the First Precinct Dec. 5, 1893.

Charles Bissell, Jr., a young man, now employed by Francis H. Leggett & Co., said he worked for Mr. Seagrist from May, 1890, to July, 1894. He was employed as timekeeper when the building at Pine Street and Broadway was torn down.

The witness said he was up stairs in the building when he was told there was a policeman below who wanted to see Mr. Seagrist.

"I went down stairs," Mr. Bissell continued, "and told the officer that Mr. Seagrist was not in, and asked him if there was anything I could do for him. He replied that he wanted to see Mr. Seagrist personally, and that he came from the Captain. He came twice again, with the same result. I saw the officer the third time, at the corner of Broadway and Pine Street. He said if Mr. Seagrist did not come down and see the Captain the work would have to stop. The officer said there were complaints about the dust." The policeman came around the next day, and he introduced him to Mr. Seagrist, who talked to him.

Col. James, on cross-examination, inquired as to the visits of the policeman who was looking for Mr. Seagrist. The witness said he could not tell what time of day they occurred, but he remembered the policeman was not in uniform. Bissell said he had not thought about the incident until Mr. Seagrist recalled it to him three weeks ago.

"Where did you meet Mr. Seagrist?" Col. James inquired.

"He came to see me at Leggett's." The witness said he was subpoenaed to give testimony. He also said he went to Mr. Seagrist's house Friday, but they didn't talk about the trial.

Francis W. Seagrist, the chief witness for the prosecution, testified that he lived at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Grand Boulevard. His business was the tearing down of buildings.

Mr. Fox produced the contract which the witness had for tearing down the building where the American Surety Company's building stands, at Broadway and Pine Street. The contract was dated April 26, 1894, and specified that the work should be done within twelve days under penalty of a fine of $100 for each day in excess of that time.

Mr. Seagrist said Charles Bissell introduced him to the Captain's man.

"Bissell told me," Mr. Seagrist said, "that the Captain's man was around saying the work must stop unless I went down and saw the Captain."

"What was the name of the Captain's man?" he was asked.

"His name was Glennon."

"Did you know his name then?"

"I did not, but I know now that it was Ward Man Glennon."

"State what occurred," Mr. Fox said.

"Glennon said to me that he had called several times to see me, and that he wanted me to go down and see the Captain and make arrangements, or the work could not go on, and we could not tear the building down. He said if I didn't go down we must stop the work, as we were making a great deal of dust."

"What did you say then?"

"I told him I would go down to see the Captain; that I was a busy man, and should take my time, but to depend upon it, I would see the Captain."

"Did you see Glennon again?"

"Yes. A few days after Glennon came along with Capt. Devery. Glennon said to me: 'This is the Captain.'"

"What happened then?"

"The Captain said: 'There have been a good many complaints about this building; you have got to come down and see me.' I said: 'I am going, then.' The Captain showed me a letter from Superintendent Byrnes. I went to see Capt. Devery."

"Did you see Capt. Devery?"

"Yes, Sir, the next day. I drew a check for $100 on the Park Bank and got a one-hundred-dollar bill. I then went down to the Old Slip Station to see Capt. Devery. It was in the forenoon, and he wasn't in. I went to the station house in the afternoon and saw Capt. Devery on the platform steps. I had previously put the one-hundred-dollar bill in an envelope. When I saw Capt. Devery I put out my hand and handed him the envelope with the one-hundred-dollar bill, and told him I wanted him to treat me like a gentleman. Then I bade him good evening and walked away."

The witness was allowed to look at the check, which was produced, to refresh his memory. He said the date was May 9, 1894. After that date there was no complaint as to how the work was being conducted.

Col. James cross-examined the witness, who said the work was begun on May 7. He saw Glennon after the first time about May 5 in front of 100 Broadway.

"Did you know at that time who the man was?"

"I did not."

"How was this man dressed?"

"My belief is that he was dressed in uniform." The witness Bissell had testified that, to the best of his recollection, the man was dressed in citizen's clothing. Col. James looked pleased at Mr. Seagrist's reply.

The witness said a hose was kept playing all the time in order to keep down the dust in the building.

"You knew the neighbors were complaining about the dust?" Col. James asked.

"Yes, Sir, I knew there were complaints," the witness replied. He believed a policeman came to the building occasionally to tell him to keep down the dust.

"On the 9th or 10th of May, did not a policeman come to the building and show you a letter complaining about the dust?"

"Not that I can remember."

"Did not the officer tell you to keep down the dust?"

"I can't recollect."

"Will you swear it didn't occur?"

"I will not."

"On May 11 did not two police officers come and tell you of the complaints and say you should keep down the dust?"

"Not that I can remember."

"Did not the man you call the Captain's man come with another man on May 11 and tell you to turn on more water and keep down the dust?"

"I do not recollect."

"Will you swear they did not come?"

"I will not."

"What day did you say you went down to the station house and saw the Captain?"

"On May 9, 1894."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, Sir, I am; it was on Saturday."

"What hour was it?"

"It was after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

The witness then again told the story of his visit to the station. He said he had been fined a number of times on the complaint of the police for violating the city ordinances.

Mr. Fox informed the witness that May 9, 1894, fell on Wednesday, and not on a Saturday. The witness then left the stand.

Col. James asked that Mr. Seagrist be directed not to speak about the case to anybody. Justice Smyth said he was doubtful of his right to give such instruction, but he requested Mr. Seagrist not to speak about the case.

Mr. Seagrist said, "I certainly will comply with your Honor's request."

Col. Fellows here arose and said:

"The People rest."

This was a surprise. An adjournment was then taken until this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when the defense will be heard.

TO COMMEMORATE BRAVE DEEDS.

Proposed Confederate Veterans' Monument in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Col. A. G. Dickenson gave out the details yesterday of a monument which is now being erected in Mount Hope Cemetery by the Confederate Veteran Camp of New-York. The inscription on the monument will be "Sacred to the memory of the heroic dead of the Confederate Camp of New-York." It will be completed and turned over to the camp about the 1st of May, and the dedication will follow on the Fourth of July.

The monument is largely a gift to the camp from Charles Broadway Rouss, who is an ex-Confederate private soldier. To Mr. Rouss's gift of $5,000 was added an equal amount by the builders of the monument, C. E. Tayntor & Co. The total cost will not exceed $10,000.

It will be a stately structure of the best Vermont granite, containing but four pieces. The three stones that form the pedestal will weigh about sixty tons, and will be 9 feet high. The obelisk will be one solid stone, 51 feet high, on a 4-foot base. The monument will be 60 feet high.

"In addition to the ground for the monument," said Col. Dickenson, who is commander of the camp, yesterday, "a burial plot was presented to the camp by the Mount Hope Cemetery Company, of which Frank R. Lawrence is President. It is a beautiful spot, conveniently situated. Many of the members are aged and poor, and but for this provision might have been buried by the city.

"Not only the deceased members, but their families will be honorably buried, and a record kept, giving names as well as date of birth and death. The expense of doing this will be met by a mortuary fund, which will be provided by a matinée benefit performance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on April 9 next. Harry Miner has generously given his theatre and his personal assistance and that of his staff to this charity. Joseph Jefferson with his company will perform a selection from some one of his famous plays, and other distinguished artists will assist, making the performance one of the most unique and interesting that have ever been presented."

Following is the committee which lends its aid toward making the benefit a big success: Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mayor Strong, Abram S. Hewitt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Col. Fred. D. Grant, J. A. Stewart, Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. J. A. Wyeth, Chauncey M. Depew, J. B. Abney, William P. St. John, Samuel Spencer, Dr. Thomas T. Gaunt, Major Paul Dana, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. Albert Stickney, George H. Sullivan, Henry G. Marquand, Col. George Cary Eggleston, Dr. J. Harvey Dew, Juan M. Ceballos, F. R. Lawrence, Dr. George Tucker Harrison, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, A. G. Dickinson, Jr.; W. C. Whitney, Judge John Daly, Theodore Roosevelt, G. D. McClellan, Col. W. L. Brown, and R. G. Alexander.

MR. HEWITT FORGIVES BUTCHER.

Ex-Post Office Clerk Not Held for Forging ex-Mayor's Name.

Justice was tempered with mercy yesterday and the complaint was withdrawn in the case of Andrew Butcher, the former clerk in the General Post Office who was charged by Col. Waring with forging the name of ex-Mayor Hewitt to a letter of recommendation for a place in the Street Cleaning Department.

When Butcher was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Wentworth, ex-Mayor Hewitt was present. He sat beside the Magistrate. He was shown the forged letter. He said the style, but not the handwriting, was his. The signature was a very close and dangerous imitation of his signature.

Butcher handed Mr. Hewitt what he said was his pencil draft of the original genuine letter of recommendation, written May 1, 1883, and addressed to S. Smith, Superintendent of the New-York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. Mr. Hewitt called attention to the close imitation of his signature in the pencil draft.

Mr. Hewitt said he did not wish Butcher to be dealt with severely, inasmuch as the utmost he had done was to try to procure work, which was not to be compared to forgery for purpose of burglary or theft, or for procuring money.

The Magistrate said he felt kindly disposed toward the prisoner, but could do nothing unless the complaint was withdrawn. The application clerk of the Street Cleaning Department said he felt authorized to withdraw Col. Waring's complaint.

"The judgment on Mr. Butcher ought to be, 'Go and write no more,'" Mr. Hewitt said good-naturedly.

The Magistrate handed the complaint to Col. Waring's representative, and Butcher was set free.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Butcher where he lived and what were his circumstances. He said he lived with his wife and two children at 333 Third Avenue. One child was an invalid, and both were dependent on him for support. He had not been doing regular work for five months.

At 333 Third Avenue there was no trace of the Butcher family. The agent of the premises said Butcher had never lived there. The saloon keeper on the ground floor said he had known Butcher slightly for some time. Not long ago Butcher came into the saloon and asked to have his mail left there. The saloon keeper said he thought Butcher lived somewhere in Harlem.

Butcher told the reporter he was once Secretary of the Independent Labor Party in the Twenty-first Assembly District. He resigned from the Postal Service a year ago on account of ill health.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President has approved the acts repealing the act of July, 1870, defining the duties of Pension Agents, and prescribing the manner of paying pensions; the joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for necessary repairs at Cleveland Harbor, Ohio; the act for the relief of W. H. Ferguson, administrator of the estate of T. H. Milsaps, by directing that duplicate Government bonds be issued to Ferguson; the act for the relief of F. R., E. J., and M. W. Jack of Roanoke, Va.; the act for the relief of George H. Lutt of Stix, Miss., and the act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River in Aitken County, Minn.

A Russian Armor Plate Tested.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—A nickel-steel Harveyized sample plate, representing the five-inch armor manufactured by the Carnegie Company for the Russian Government, was tested at the naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., to-day by Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and his assistants, at the request of the Russian Government. Six shots were fired at the plate at a velocity of 1,700 feet per second. Five of the shots were from a four-inch and one from a five-inch gun. The plate withstood the shots and passed the test successfully.

Preparing for the Official Trials.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department is making arrangements for the official trials of the new battleships Massachusetts and Oregon, and the work of placing armor and armament in them is being expedited. It is believed at the department that the Massachusetts will be ready for trial on April 15, and the Oregon a month later. The Massachusetts is at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia, and the Oregon at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, where they were constructed, respectively.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

PACIFIC ROADS AND THEIR DEBTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Congressman Barham of California Is Opposed to Any Refunding Act—He Says that the Roads Can Pay What They Owe the Government if They Try—Hearing Before the House Committee on Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Representative Barham of California to-day appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads in opposition to the various funding and foreclosure plans. He claimed that if the Pacific roads were given to understand that the time in which their debts were to be paid would not be extended, they would find the money to pay up. He presented the resolutions of the Legislature of California adopted Feb. 1 opposing any extensions of the payment of the debts, and to the "Reilly Funding bill," or any bill of like import. The resolutions request the California Congressional delegation to use all honorable means to defeat any such proposition, and demand the immediate collection, on maturity, of the debts of the roads.

Mr. Barham criticised certain statements made before the committee by Mr. Stubbs, Vice President of the Central Pacific Company. He read from Mr. Stubbs's statement the charge that the Democratic members of the California Railway Commission had been elected to office upon the distinct pledge that they would decrease freight and passenger rates on the California roads 25 per cent., and that the commission had arbitrarily made such a reduction, and put it through without any hearing or opportunity for appeal. In contradiction of those charges, Mr. Barham read a letter just received from Chairman La Rue of that commission, in which he said that the only reduction made by the commission was 8 per cent. on grain alone, and that instead of being an arbitrary reduction, "put through without a hearing," as charged by Mr. Stubbs, the reduction was only made after a hearing occupying nine days. Mr. La Rue also testified that he never made any pledge of any sort as to what he would do if elected Railroad Commissioner.

Mr. Barham said that the people of California were almost unanimously opposed to any sort of a refunding bill for the Pacific roads, and explained why Congress should not consider such a proposition. Mr. Barham closed with an argument to prove that the United States was not barred by the statute of limitation from collecting its debts against the roads, as had been claimed, and read from the recent Stanford decision to show that this point was not considered in that case, but was explicitly reserved in the decision. No statute ever runs against the Government, he said, and if the companies owed the Government $97,000,000 and had never paid in but $2,000,000, they could clearly be compelled to pay the remaining $95,000,000.

RATES IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A New Association Formed with a Board of Control.

Representatives of the railroads in Southwestern territory, who have been in session in the Windsor Hotel, this city, for the past three or four days, have practically reorganized the Southwestern Traffic Association. An agreement was adopted yesterday providing for the pooling of all Texas traffic from the seaboard, north and northwest.

While the main terms of the old agreement are preserved, various changes have been made in the form of the document. The managers of the Southwestern lines have endeavored to frame an agreement by which they can stop rate cutting and at the same time maintain a uniform and fairly profitable tariff. Some of the important features of the Joint Traffic Association have been incorporated into the new Southwestern contract. A cash penalty of $5,000 for each violation of the agreement is provided for.

The new association, it is expected, will be governed by a Board of Control composed of three members, and Chairman Day of the old association will be Chairman of the new board.

BEFORE THE STATE BOARD.

Various Matters Disposed Of in This City Yesterday.

Commissioners Beardsley, Chapin, and Rickard of the State Railroad Board met at the Hoffman House, in this city, yesterday and disposed of several matters.

The application of the Albany Railroad Company for permission to increase its capital stock from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 was granted. The Syracuse and Oneida Lake Railroad was also allowed to increase its capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000 for new construction.

Action was deferred on the application of the Fort Henry Railroad Company for an extension of time in which to equip cars with improved appliances.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, having refused to make what the board regarded as a reasonable compliance with the mileage book law, the board decided to refer the matter to the Attorney General.

The New-England Road.

BOSTON, March 24.—On the hearing of the bill of the New-England Railroad to abandon its railroad and terminal facilities, abolish its Congress Street grade crossings, and lease its line, Col. J. H. Benton, counsel for the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, requested that the portion of the bill relating to the leasing of the New-England Road to any other road be stricken out. He said that it was not the intention of the New-Haven Road at present to lease the New-England, as operations of the New-England Road under New-Haven management had not progressed sufficiently to enable a decision as to what would be a fair basis of settlement. Authority was asked simply to enable the leasing of the road, whenever the time became ripe, after approval of the Railroad Commissioners.

Chairman Emery of the Land and Harbor Commissioners opposed the bill. The hearing was adjourned to April 1. At the adjourned hearing, ex-Gov. Russell will appear for the Boston Wharf Company, though not in opposition. Mayor Quincy will appear in support of the bill, and the Boston Trade Association will be represented.

From Belmar to Bay Head.

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—A new electric railway company, known as the Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt and Manasquan Railway Company, was organized in this city at the office of A. Q. Keasbey & Sons a few days ago. The certificate of incorporation was filed at Trenton. The Directors are George F. Kissam, J. D. Lindsay, George W. Van Vranken, and A. B. Wilgus of New-York, William B. Price of Newark, and George B. Kirkbride of Philadelphia.

The line will extend from Belmar to Bay Head, a distance of about nine miles, passing through Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, and other seaside towns. At Belmar it will connect with the Atlantic Coast line, running north through Ocean Grove and Long Branch, to Pleasure Bay. It is expected that the new road will be completed in time for the Summer business in July.

Freight Men Summoned.

Through freight shipments from Chicago to Eastern seaboard points last week suffered a decrease from the week previous of over 8,000 tons. This result is said to be due to the partial cessation of the manipulation of freight rates alleged to have been indulged in by the agents of the east-bound roads during the last few weeks.

The summons sent to the representatives of the freight departments of the east-bound roads out of Chicago to come to New-York and explain their actions to the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association is said to have scared most of the freight agents, and, in consequence, they have become more careful in their methods of securing traffic.

Formal Filing of a Judgment.

Judgment for $83,549,280 was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company in favor of the Union Trust Company of this city, which is the trustee for the holders of the general mortgage bonds of the company. The judgment is in relation to the old foreclosure proceedings against the railroad company, and the amount which the court, on Feb. 14, adjudicated that the Union Trust Company should recover from the railroad company was fixed at $83,179,575, which, with interest, makes up the amount of the judgment filed.

Central Vermont's Future.

MONTREAL, March 24.—General Manager Hays of the Grand Trunk Railway, when interviewed to-day, would not utter a word regarding the fact that the Central Vermont Railroad had been placed in the hands of the chief executive officers of the two roads in their capacity of receivers. It is learned, however, that the manager of the Central Vermont will soon be transferred to Montreal, and that it will become practically a portion of the Grand Trunk system.

Elevator Transfer Charges.

The subject of elevator transfer charges occupied the attention of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday. A large number of Western railroad men appeared before the board and expressed their opinions regarding how the elevator transfer charges ought to be regulated. There were representatives from the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Erie, the Nickel Plate, the Pan Handle, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, the Big Four, the Baltimore and Ohio, and other lines present. The conference will continue to-day.

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week of March were $625,811; for the corresponding week of 1895, $509,852; increase, $115,959.

Western roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the National Convention of the Republican League, to be held in Milwaukee Aug. 25-27.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Col. James M. Piper of St. Louis, President of the St. Louis, Perry and Chicago Railroad, is on his way home from Boston, having, as he says, succeeded in raising funds to insure the construction of his railroad. He is said to have secured a loan of $1,500,000 from the American Trust Bank of Boston, familiarly known as the Peabody Bank.

—Foreclosure proceedings have been commenced against the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad. The bill was filed in the County Court at Waverly, Iowa, last Monday. The Cedar Falls and Minnesota is about eighty miles in length, and runs from Cedar Falls, Iowa, to the Minnesota State line, and was leased to the Dubuque and Sioux City.

—B. P. Yoakum, General Manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé road, publicly declares that rates in the Southwest are much too low, and that the new grain rates proposed by the authorities of Kansas and Texas will be fatal to the railroads if adopted. The Texas schedule proposed would cut into his road's earnings about 15 per cent.

—Harvey Middleton, the new Superintendent of Motive Power of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, assumed charge yesterday. He was formerly connected with the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Louisville and Nashville, and Union Pacific Railroads in a similar capacity.

—Work was resumed last Monday on the railroad bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. D. The bridge will be completed this season. The cost of the structure will be $600,000, and will be bonded to an English syndicate. The bridge will be operated by the Great Northern Road.

—But one measure recommended by the State Railroad Commission is before the Legislature this year. It provides for the abolition of grade crossings on the steam surface railroads. There will be a hearing on the bill before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly to-morrow afternoon.

—The Long Island Electric Railway Company yesterday filed with the Secretary of State, in Albany, a certificate of extension of route in the villages of Jamaica, Far Rockaway, and Hempstead, and in the towns of Hempstead and Jamaica, L. I.

—Some of the Western roads have sent word to the Canadian Pacific that they will not accept less than $9.23 as their proportion for the run from Minneapolis to Chicago on trans-Pacific business destined to New-York.

—John G. McCullough, of the Erie Railroad Directory, says that negotiations for the purchase or lease of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad by the Erie are pending with good prospects of success.

—Official announcement is made that the Norfolk and Western reorganization plan, as finally amended, was mailed to London yesterday, and it will be issued there and in New-York simultaneously on April 1.

—W. C. Conner, President of the Terminal Railroad of Dallas, and Commissioner Farley, of the Dallas Freight Bureau, are candidates for the vacant place on the Texas Railroad Commission.

—A dispatch from Raleigh N. C., says: "The Southern Railway's upset offer for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway is $1,692,000, this covering the entire line."

—Vice President C. F. Crocker of the Southern Pacific expects to meet Cornelius Vanderbilt and Chauncey M. Depew at Los Angeles, and escort them to San Francisco.

—Henry C. Rouse, President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road, is making an inspection of that system, accompanied by some of the operating officers.

—A hearing on the Corliss bill, reducing sleeping-car rates, will occur before the House Interstate Commerce Committee in Washington on April 14.

—At the annual election of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia, yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

—John K. Cowen, President and Receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio, was in this city yesterday.

—E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie, is in the South.

An Autopsy in D. Brown's Case.

An autopsy will be performed to-day, to determine the cause of David Brown's death yesterday morning, in his apartments, at 344 West Fifty-ninth Street. Brown fell ill on Sunday. His wife went next door for a doctor, who summoned two other physicians. The patient suffered from a hemorrhage, and a morphine pill administered to him had a quieting effect. His wife followed their directions, she says, and gave him two more pills at intervals. Dr. C. A. Valadier, 130 East Sixty-fourth Street, who was one of the doctors called in to see Brown on Sunday, expressed the belief that death resulted from apoplexy, probably produced by excessive drinking

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Moses Taylor Property Brings $420,000—Good Offerings for To-day.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for the executors of Charles Moran the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 12 East Fifty-third Street, 37.6 by 112, and also the stable in the rear, with 25 feet front on Fifty-second Street.

Mr. Timothy Donovan has sold the plot at the junction of Eleventh Avenue, the King's Bridge Road, and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 100 by 29 by 111 by 77.11.

Mr. S. H. Stone has sold, at $25,500, the two four-story tenements at 328 Madison and 27 Scammel Streets, forming southwest corner, 25.3 by 90.6.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday passed a resolution in opposition to the Cantor and Wray bills for amending the mechanics' lien laws. The resolution, which the President of the Exchange, Douglas Robinson, was requested to transmit to Albany, states that the bills will hinder the negotiation of building loans and render it difficult to obtain advances on property, and, furthermore, will prevent building operations and thus lessen the demand for labor.

Mr. Prescott Hall Butler has leased, for ten years, at an annual rent of $5,000, to a picture dealer, the four-story and basement twenty-five-foot front dwelling 3 East Thirty-fourth Street, next to the corner of Fifth Avenue.

The sale of the Tradesmen's Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade Street, will be held at the Exchange salesroom, in Liberty Street, by Mr. George R. Read, at noon, to-morrow. The building is a good one, and rents for nearly $34,000. The site is one of the best on Broadway. It has a front of 33 feet 2 inches on Broadway, and a depth of nearly 100 feet. Liberal terms are offered, as 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at 4 per cent.

To-day's sales at auction include the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-third Street and a Mulberry Street lot, by Mr. Philip A. Smyth, at 111 Broadway. Mr. Richard V. Harnett will also sell, at 59 Liberty Street, the business property at 182 and 186 Pearl Street, the handsome dwelling 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, and other dwelling and business property.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, the principal offering was by Mr. Peter F. Meyer, who sold the Moses Taylor property at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and adjoining property. The plot is U-shaped, numbered 118 and 122 Fifth Avenue and 5 and 7 West Seventeenth Street, connecting on with both avenue plots. The corner measures 25.8½ by 110.2 and has a four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling on it. On Seventeenth Street are two brick stables, together 64.9½ by 52.1¼. At 122 Fifth Avenue is a four-story dwelling, 39.3½ by 175. The property was put up as one parcel. Many brokers, speculators, and investors were present at the sale. Bidding began at $300,000. Increases of $25,000 each brought the figure to $375,000. Three bids each of $5,000 more followed, and then came a number of smaller ones of $2,500 and $1,000 each. When $418,000 had been reached, Mr. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., made an additional one of $2,000, and the property was knocked down to him at $420,000. The plot contains 13,125 square feet and the rate was nearly $40 per square foot. Mr. Peabody represents a purchaser whose name he said he did not feel at liberty to give.

Mr. James L. Wells sold to W. H. Birkmire, at $8,000, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 591 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, between Alexander and Willis Avenues, 17.2 by 100.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold, in partition, the James Henderson property in Westchester and Throgg's Neck. Most of the lots sold were bought by members of the family. Lots, each 25.1 feet front by from 104.8 to 112.4 feet deep, on the south side of the Middletown Road, beginning 98 feet east of the Road to Pelham, sold thus: One to Samuel Nolan, $275; the next to Lizzie Burke, $285; the next to Thomas Henderson, $300, and the next three to James Wilton, at $295, $300, and $300 each. The southwest corner of Zulette Avenue and the Road to Pelham, 25.2 by 113 by 25 by 115.9, went at $580, to Thomas Reynolds, who also secured the three lots adjoining on the road at $490, $455, and $485, respectively. Two lots, 25 by 100 each, adjoining on Zulette Avenue, went to T. Henderson, at $315 and $355, respectively, and the two adjoining to James Wilton, at $350 each. Two lots, 25 by 100 each, on the north side of Cornell Avenue, 135 feet east of the Road to Pelham, were sold to Thomas Henderson, at $250 each. A plot on the west side of the Road to Pelham, 50 by 470 by 69 by 431, went to Lizzie Burke, at $2,120, and a plot on the west side of Willow Lane, 55 by 394½ by 54½ by 408, to Thomas Henderson, at $575

The sales at auction set down for to-day to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Phil M. Leakin, referee, leasehold of triangular plot at northeast corner of New Chambers and Chestnut Streets, 34.4 by 44.11 by 31, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $3,465.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, 24.9 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; also, 217 Mulberry Street, west side, about 50 feet north of Spring Street, 22.4 by 74.2 by 22.7 by 73.7, three-story and basement frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 147 Forsyth Street, west side, 172 feet north of Delancey Street, 24 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,890.

By Van Rensselaer & Smith, foreclosure sales, two actions, E. D. O'Brien, referee, two parcels together, forming the block front on the east side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Streets, 199.10 by 100. Due on judgments, on lower half, $21,540; on upper, $18,180.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 382 West Thirty-second Street, 16.2 by 98.9, four-story brownstone flat; also 390 and 392 Ninth Avenue, 41.10 by 59.4 by 39.8 by 62.3, five-story brick tenement, with stores; also 16 and 18 Commerce Street, south side, 150 feet east of Bedford Street, 50 by 64.6 by 50.4 by 70, two-story, attic, and basement brick dwellings and stables in rear; also 222 Varick Street, with L to 69 Downing Street, 20 by 62.2 on Varick and 16 by irregular on Downing, with three and two-story brick buildings; also 22 Leroy Street, south side, 200 feet west of Bleecker Street, 25 by 80, two-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling; also northeast corner of Greenwich and Charles Streets, 58.1 by 45.9 by 39.10 by 36.7½, three and four-story brick buildings, with stores; also plot at Rye, 280 by about 586, with cottages and barns.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., executors' and auction sales, as follows: 182 and 186 Pearl Street, adjoining, east side, between Pine Street and Maiden Lane, two-six-story brick buildings, the first 25.3 by 86.5 by 24.9 by 98.5, and the other 25.8 by 124.8½ by 21 by 121.8½; also 224 West Fifteenth Street, south side, 322.9 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 24.9 by 86.6, three-story and basement brick dwelling; also 209 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 135 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick and brownstone flat; also 28 Thompson Street, east side, 86.1 feet north of Grand Street, 19.4 by 94.3, two-story, attic, and basement frame building in front and two-story brick building in rear; also 57 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 122 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 118 East Thirty-first Street, south side, between Lexington and Fourth Avenues, 19.9 by 98.9, three-story and basement brick dwelling, altered for three families.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

260 to 266 West Thirty-sixth Street, a ten-story brick store, by Ludwig Baumann of 826 Lexington Avenue, owner; cost $250,000.

315 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story brick flat, by James O'Donnell of 315 West Sixteenth Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

Pelham and St. John Avenues, southeast corner, a one and one-half story frame stable, by James Shanley, owner; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 265 feet west of Brook Avenue, a one-story brick storage building, by Henry Ahr of 698 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 260 feet west of Fifth Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Frank W. Gilbert, owner; cost $112,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 86.9 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, by George Dacker of 700 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; cost, $120,000.

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 389.11 feet west of Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement brick flat, by Alexander Walker of 702 West End Avenue, owner; cost not given.

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 364.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by same owner, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost not given.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, southwest corner, a five-story brick flat, by Emily L. Felt of 321 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Boston Avenue, southeast corner, a five-story brick flat, by Kate C. Clark of 188 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

106 Rivington Street, by Charles Lane of 114 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; alterations to a three-story brick tenement; cost, $5,000.

422 West Seventeenth Street, by Anna Breisinger of 422 West Seventeenth Street; alterations to a four-story brick stable; cost, $2,000.

977 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by John Klinker of 1,023 Union Avenue; alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

2,693 Third Avenue, by James Rothschild of 681 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,500.

549 to 553 Broadway, by Charles B. Rouss; alterations to a twelve-story brick store, &c.; cost, $1,200.

125 East Twenty-third Street, by Frederick C. Beach and others; alterations to a four-story brick salesroom, &c.; cost, $1,500.

102 to 106 Park Row, by Augustus Clason of 322 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; alterations to a six-story brick store and offices; cost, $5,000.

55 Vesey Street, by Mrs. Albine Schulthers of 282 Warren Street, Brooklyn; alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 24.

55TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Horace White to John A. Gilbert $41,750

109TH ST, 157 East; Mary Barry to Louisa Bunker 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 102d St, 100.11x irr; George F. Johnson and wife to Teresa Wallach 1

106TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Edward Carll and wife to Sender Feldmark 1

PARK AV, 1,642; Julius C. Hoffmann and wife to William J. Dengler 26,000

INTERIOR LOT, centre of block between 104th and 105th Sts, 426.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 12.4x93.6x—; Stuyvesant Leroy, as administrator, to Herman W. Hoefer 750

LOT 232, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Thomas Brogan to Lizzie A. McCone 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; John H. Metzler and others to Helen Wilkins 3,800

LOT 9, map of Wardsville, 50x114; Elizabeth Kenney to Mary A. Clear 1

ELWOOD PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Crotona Av, 21.7x95x22.3x95; Michael P. Casey to Mary A. Casey 1

MADISON AV, 338; Samuel Weil and wife to Ernest Appel 1

MAIDEN LANE, s w s, 48 and 50; also 33 and 35 Liberty St; Hattie E. Eldridge to Samuel F. Myers 1

SAME PROPERTY; Nathaniel H. Cary and others to Isaac H. Cary 1

PARK AV, 53 and 55; Simon P. Flannery to Matilda Jackson 10

GREAT JONES ST, 48; Elizabeth W. Longbotham to Edmund Coffin, one-third part 2

LAWRENCE, Sophia C., to Kate Warner .. 9,000 2,019

SAME PROPERTY; Leonard G. Wall, as assignee, to Edmund Coffin, one-third part 9,000

SAME PROPERTY; Amelia N. Dunlap to same, one-third part 9,000

GREAT JONES ST, 52; Isabella Dore to same 10

MADISON ST, 328, and 27 Scammel St; Annie Greenberg to Samuel H. Stone .. 1

OLIVER ST, e s, 55 ft n of South St, 40x50; Mary L. Quinn to Lucy A. Quinn .. 1

ASTORBILT AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 139th St, 50x100; Peter J. McCoy and wife to George L. Slawson and another 100

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John J. Mahony to Joseph Hamershlag 1

GRAND AV, n s, 275 ft n of Oxford Place, 25x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Martin Gallagher 1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; also w s of 7th Av, 49.11 ft s of 149th St, 50x75; Charles Loewenstein and another, trustees, to Minna G. Loewenstein and another 15,000

FOREST AV, n w s, 72.7 ft s of dividing line of Lots 5 and 6, map of Woodstock; Josephine Fritz and others to Lawrence Seuft 3,500

LOT 223 and 224, map of 370 lots of Mt. Graw estate; Michael Casey to Mary Casey 1

LOTS 86 and 87, map of Laconia Park; Charles D. Shirmer to John Scailes and wife 750

LOTS 4 and 5, Plot 19, map of Pelham Park; James J. Hughes and another to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company 1

81ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; also Wooster St, w s, adjoining land of Thomas F. Popham and Abijah Hammond; also Lot 97, map of Abijah Hammond's land, 18x25; W. T. Fox to John J. Lenahan 1,750

SHERIFF ST, 51; Annie Greenberg to Samuel H. Stone 1

117TH ST, s s, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 20.10 x94.10; Edward Livingston Ludlow and wife to Mary L. Hall 5

GREENWICH ST, 812; Joseph A. Peloubet and wife to Florence L. Hartley 20,000

WOOSTER ST, 97; Richard L. Walsh and wife to Max S. Korn 1

GREAT JONES ST, 48; Howard K. Burras and wife to Edmund Coffin 1

39TH ST, s s, 414.4 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x 98.1; Charles A. Wissmann and another, trustees, to Jane M. Feigl 1

37TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Edward L. Ludlow and wife to Mary L. Hall 5

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 38.9 ft s of 30th St, 15x100; Mary L. Hall to Edward L. Ludlow 5

24TH ST, n s, Lot 40, map of Bellevue lots, 25x98.9; William C. Lessler and wife to C. F. Murphy 1

12TH AV, centre line, north west corner 49th St, 117x738.8x117.4x117.4; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Edwin A. Johnson and others 25,000

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 22x100.2; Perez M. Stewart and wife to Eleanor A. M. Hall 1

86TH ST, n s, 120.4 ft e of 5th Av, 16x88; Edith O. Gill and another to Alick G. Macandrew 1

86TH ST, n s, same property; Alick Macandrew to Edith O. Gill 1

94TH ST, 23 East; John I. Mulligan, as executor, to Jacob K. Stiefel 30,250

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob K. Stiefel to Jennie K. Stiefel 1

68TH ST, 236 East; Emmogene Ewald to Jennie D. Ewald 1

83D ST, s s, 181.5 ft w of 3d Av, 18.5x irregular; Charles A. Scofield and wife to Anna M. Miller 10,500

AVENUE A, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x86.6; Philip Scheyer and wife to Carrie R. Scheyer 13,000

81ST ST, n s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; w s of Wooster St, adjoining lands of Abijah Hammond and Thomas F. Popham; also Lot 97, map of Abijah Hammond's land; Mary Lavelle to Mary E. Lavelle and another 1

92D ST, s s, 158 ft e of 5th Av, 17x100.8; 92d St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 1.11x100.8; 92d St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 3.11x100.8, casement; the Germania Life Insurance Company to Alfred R. Starr .. 24,000

CATHARINE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Moritz Lowenstein and wife to Elise Knebel 2,300

129TH AV, s s, Gore Lot 63, map of Wakefield; Frederick C. Dexter and wife to Ada B. Farnsworth 1

Recorded Leases.

KRUPP, Felix, to John Erck; n of store, 2,220 8th Av, 3½ years $540

APPLETON, Susan, to Simon Zinn; 54 West 96th St, 3 years ..... $1,500 to 1,600

BUHLER, William, to John Siegmann; 1,754 3d Av, corner store, 3 1-12 years ... 1,000

NICHOLS, Effingham H., to Henry F. Holtorf; n e corner of 75th St and Park Av, 20x75, &c., 2 years 1,740

JAEGG, Gustave, and Louis E., to Theodore Schultz; store floor, 20 Stanton St, 3 years ..... $540 to 600

JONES, Charles H., to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, 114 Fulton St, store, &c., 3 years 3,300

SEEBECK, Frederick, and wife to Marie Pica; 318 East 104th St, 2 1-12 years ... 925

STUYVESANT, Rutherfurd, to Philip J. Selter; s s of 13th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 23 x77, 21 years 600

TAYLOR, Sophia Ann S. S., and others to Charles H. Jones; 114 Fulton St, 3 years. 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, Ella A., to John Stemme; n s of 8th St, 280.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1½ years $3,000

BROHMER, Frederick A., to Charles R. Schmidt; s s of Jennings St, 245.2 ft e of Union Ave, 3 years 1,200

BELL, Jerome, and wife to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; s s of Scofield Av, at n w corner of land of Charles H. Berge, Lot 9, map of Elizabeth Pell, City Island, 3 years 1,600

COLT, Henrietta A., to Mary C. Colt; n s of 134th St, 117 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

FEIGL, Jane M., to George F. Cornell; s s of 39th St, 414.4 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 10,000

SAME and Frederick Feigl to trustees of Celine F. Wissman; same property, installments 2,000

FELDMARK, Sender, to Otto M. Eidlitz; s s of 106th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 5 years 32,000

FITZPATRICK, John, to Marie Wieser; s s of Thomas Av, 50 ft n e of Welch St, 3 years 700

FARNSWORTH, Ada B., to Frederick C. Dexter; s s of 13th Av, Gore Lot 62, map of Wakefield, 2 years 600

GALLAGHER, Martin, to Fannie E. Lawrence; e s of Grand Av, 275 ft n of Oxford Place, 3 years 600

HYMES, Mayer, and wife to Hyman Schnitzer, 42 Essex St, installments 800

HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to John J. Mahony; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 149th St; also s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 150th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years 85,000

HANSSON, Christine, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 156th St, 266.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 6 months 2,416

JACKSON, Matilda, to Simon P. Flannery; 53 and 55 Park Av, 2 years 1,500

KEHOE, John, and wife to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n e corner of Wooster and Bleecker Sts, 3 years 145,000

LOVELL, Margaret E., and Henry E. Parry to the German Savings Bank of New-York; w s of 2d Av, 74 ft s of 27th St, 1 year 10,000

LOWENSTEIN, Minna G., and Emily R. Marcus to Charles Lowenstein, trustee of Bernhard Mayer; 137 and 139 West Broadway, 2 years 15,000

LOWERRE, Catharine A., to Louisa K. Kuntz; n e s of 163d St, 69.6 ft s e of Melrose Av, 3 years 3,200

LUBECKER, Louis, and wife to Patrick J. Owens; e s of German Place, 200 ft s of Rae St, 4 months 600

MERRILL, Henrietta, to Minerva V. Rockefeller; n s of 20th St, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 4,000

MYERS, Samuel F., and wife to Henry A. C. Taylor; 48 and 50 Maiden Lane, also 33 and 35 Liberty St, 5 years 275,000

MILLER, Anna M., to Charles A. Scofield; s s of 83d St, 181.5 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 9,000

MARTIN, George M., and wife to Hannah A. Martin; n w corner of 8th Av and 111th St, demand 10,000

McKEON, Matthew J., to Frank and Lise Friedleben; w s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of Lot 27, Map 8, part of Valentine farm, 1 year 1,000

NIELSON, Mary, to Louis Smadbeck and another, executors, &c., of Isaac N. Cohen; 256 ft e of 40th St, 5 years .. 2,000

O'NEILL, Mary A., to Peter H. O'Neill; s s of 9th St, 238 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years 2,000

SHEGOGUE, Eliza, Emma Hubbard, Fannie L. Sill, Harrie H. Morrell, Loule F. and Edward D. Morrell to Henry Buck; 27 Fulton St, 5 years 3,000

STARR, Alfred R., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 92d St, 158 ft e of 5th Av, installments 20,000

SLAWSON, George L., and Frederick G. Hoffs to Peter J. McCoy; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 139th St, 3 years 3,000

SAME to same; Amsterdam Av, w s 24.11 ft n of 139th St, 2 years 1,400

STEELE, Sarah J., to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones; 8th Av, s w corner of 117th St, 3 years .. 40,000

SAME to Newman Cowen; same property, 11 days 7,500

SMITH, Frank L., executors of Richard M. Hunt, deceased; s s of 113th St, 86.8 ft e of Manhattan Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 18,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Edward B. Underhill; e s of Bradhurst Av, 25 ft n of 146th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 26,000

SENFT, Lawrence, and wife to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Forest Av, n w s 72.7 ft s of division line between Lots 5 and 6, map of Woodstock 3,500

WEIXELBAUM, Sarah, and Bernhard, to Abbott Brown; 179 ft e of 73d St, 5 years 10,000

WILKINS, Helen, to John H. Metzler and Mary E. Smith; s of Prospect Av, 50 ft n of Lebanon St, 3 years 1,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARNOLD, William C., to Charlotte A. O'Shea $2,000

BAUMERT, Caroline, to Frank Schaffer .. 3,000

CARY, Isaac H., trustee, for Sanford C. Hardy, to Isaac C. Cary, guardian, Grace C., and Horace B. Webster 16,428

FLANNERY, Simon P., to Robert F. Tysen 1,500

FRENCH, Sara, to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees 45,000

GASQUET, Francis J., and another, trustees, and E. G. Marshall to F. F. Kernochan, committee for Marie Marshall, 3 assignments 3

JENKINS, Ida L., and Mary E. to the Forket and Bishop Company, 2 assignments 2

LAWRENCE, Sophia C., to Kate Warner .. 2,019

MILLER, George M., and another, executors, and Sarah E. Marshall to trustee of Levin R. Marshall 4,000

O'NEILL, Peter H., to Margaret G. Tichenor 2,000

POLLACK, Ignatius, guardian, to Julie Pollack, guardian 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank, 2 assignments 2

THOMPSON, Smith, administrator, &c., of Alexander Robinson, to Annie A. Pollard 30,000

WEEKES, Alice D., to Laura A. Delano .. 30,000

Lis Pendens.

HOUSTON ST, 448 East, 16 ft front; Department of Buildings of the City of New-York against Nathan Goldstein, (violation of building laws.)

144TH ST, s s, 234 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x 99.11; Francis J. Worcester against James A. Jewel, (action to establish lien.)

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x 100.8; Jennie J. Mandeville, as guardian, against Cora A. Springer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BLEECKER ST, s s, 20.1 ft e of Crosby St, 25x 101.6; Peter J. Brennan against John B. Cole and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

STANTON ST, 240, 25 ft front; Hiram B. and Hannah A. Dater, trustees, against Ensign O. Beale and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

89TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.6x 100.8; James P. Kernochan and others, trustees, against Harriet A. and George W. Lawrence and Thomas Reilly, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

101ST ST, s s, 75 ft e of 10th or Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Cornelia A. Atwill against Robert J. McGirr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

106TH ST, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Yellow Pine Company against Edward C. Thatcher and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

RUTHERFORD PLACE, 2; Morris Eschange against Josefa N. Osborn, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

CONVENT AV, e s, 479.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x 100; Joseph F. Cullman against Minnie B. Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 141st St, 104.11x100; Christopher W. Wilson against George Lynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 101.8 ft s of 149th St, 25x255 to Edgecombe Av x25x261.10; Josephine Chedsey against Robert V. Lynch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

JUDGE H. C. IDE'S WORK IN SAMOA.

King Malieton Compliments Him Quaintly upon His Industry.

From The Burlington (Iowa) Free Press.

The Hon. Henry C. Ide, formerly of Vermont, but now Chief Justice of Samoa, has been taking a short vacation from his labors, in Sydney, N. S. W. Before his departure thither he received the following letter from King Malietoa:

MULINNU, Samoa, Feb. 7, 1896.

To His Excellency the Chief Justice of Samoa:

Your Excellency: The report has come to our Government that you desire to close your work in the month of April next without completing all lands in Samoa, and that that is the reason why you are trying cases every day without resting. Now I will declare the true wishes of myself and of the Samoan Government thus:

We are very glad and thankful because we know without doubt the great usefulness of this work which your Honor is now doing, and the gladness and satisfaction of the people of the Samoan Islands in the justice of all your judgments. Therefore we desire that the trial of the remaining cases shall be continued by you and completed steadily until the investigations of all lands are finished. We cannot ask that it should be finished quickly because we know the work is great, and it cannot be well done if done in haste, and it will also cause you ill health because you do not rest at any time. With the highest respect, I am your Excellency's sincere friend, MALIETOA, King of Samoa.

In a personal letter to the editor of The Free Press under date of Feb. 20, Judge Ide says:

Acting under the gentle hint of his Majesty, I start to-morrow with my family for a little vacation at Sydney, N. S. W., which, although 3,000 miles away, is the common resort for Europeans resident in Samoa who wish for a temporary change of scene and climate. My family, however, have been remarkably well during their residence here. There have been no native troubles now for nearly two years, nor is there any present indication of early disturbances in the future.

It will be pleasant to Judge Ide's Vermont friends to know that his services in adjudicating land titles in Samoa are appreciated in the manner indicated by the letter of the King of the islands. We have heard before that the Yankee method of working every day was not in extensive practice among the Samoans, and it is not so surprising that the King should consider it to be prejudicial to health—as indeed it may be in that tropical and enervating climate. Aside from the allusion in King Malietoa's letter we find in the correspondence no intimation that Judge Ide has contemplated closing his work there in the coming month of April.

The Democratic Call in Maine.

The Maine Democratic State Convention is to be held in Portland on Wednesday, June 17, to appoint delegates to the National Convention and to nominate candidates for Governor and Presidential Electors. The call invites the cordial co-operation of all electors of Maine, without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in protection to our National domain; who believe in a sound financial system, and the sacred preservation of public faith; who believe in revenue reform and taxation for revenue only; who object to servile immigration; who believe in equal and exact justice to all men, with a generous and honest regard for our surviving soldiers and sailors; who believe that public office is a public trust and not a private perquisite; who believe in economy in the public expense, National, State, and municipal, in order that labor may be lightly burdened, and who believe in the enforcement of every law so long as it is a law.

Vaccination Law Overruled.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

In Janesville, Wis., on Thursday Judge Bennett upset the rule of the State Board of Health requiring the vaccination of school children, on the ground that it was too loosely framed and exceeded the power of the board. The test grew out of the refusal of a Beloit Christian Scientist to comply with the regulation promulgated by authority of the State Board of Health by the local School Board, a suit being at once brought by the Beloit Anti-Vaccination Society, composed of Christian Scientists.

The Schiem case, involving the validity of the Milwaukee School Board's vaccination rule, is pending in the Supreme Court, having been sent up by stipulation, with no decision in the lower court.

WHEN WEBSTER VISITED BOSCAWEN

Anecdotes a Relative Tells of the Great Statesman.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

A fine old mansion house in Boscawen, N. H., where Nathaniel S. Webster now lives possesses a good deal of historic interest. Here Daniel and Ezekiel Webster made frequent visits. The house was the second frame dwelling house built in Boscawen. It was erected a short time prior to 1775 by Winthrop Carter, who died in 1808. Here Mr. Carter kept a tavern. A young son of Mr. Carter, about sixteen years of age, went to Bennington with Gen. Stark.

"I have often heard young Carter speak of Stark," said Mr. Webster; "he said he was the sternest-faced man he ever saw. He wore a wide-brimmed hat, but would never wear much of a uniform."

The mansion is on the old stage road from Concord to Haverhill and Hanover. It was purchased in 1812 by Nathaniel Webster, father of Nathaniel S. Webster, the present owner.

"I have heard Daniel talk with my mother in this room many a time," said Mr. Webster; "he knew everybody, and would go around and visit the folks when he came back in later years. He would get John Taylor, his farmer, to go around and tell them he was coming. John Taylor was the tallest man in Franklin—he was a giant—Webster used to call him 'my son John.' Sometimes Taylor would send a boy around on horseback to inform the neighbors that Webster was coming to visit them. Once Daniel sent the boy to Caleb Marston, in Andover, to say, 'I shall be at your house to-morrow noon at dinner; have your old-fashioned boiled dinner, and if you don't have it in the kitchen I won't eat.'

"After he went to Portsmouth," said Mr. Webster, "Daniel wrote to me saying, 'Buy me a horse—not over $60—and buy a good one, also pay Capt. Joseph Gerrish of Canterbury my note of $200, and keep it till I pay you; also what can I get 200 bushels of grain carried to Portsmouth for?'"

The statesman told Nathaniel Webster's mother that the best schooling he ever had was in Portsmouth, when he had to sit up nights and study so he could face Jeremiah Mason, the eminent lawyer.

"I remember a party at the old homestead," said Mrs. Webster. "Daniel and a number of other distinguished people were there, and altogether there was a large and jolly gathering. During the evening I thought it was raining, and, starting in a dark hall to go and see, opened by mistake a pantry door, instead of the outside door. Daniel Webster saw what I had done, and, approaching me, said: 'Cousin Lucy, that reminds me of a story of a friend of mine, who, while visiting at a strange house, sent his servant to see what the weather was. The man, supposing he had opened the outside door, had taken a pantry door instead, and came back considerably excited.

"'Well, how did you find the weather?' inquired the master.

"'Why, Sir, it's blacker than Egypt and smells like cheese.'"

On one of his visits to Boscawen, Webster went on a hunting expedition in the surrounding hills. He was accompanied by his brother Ezekiel and by Nathaniel and Caleb Clark, and N. C. Betton, a law student in Ezekiel's office. A black squirrel that had been seen on a beech disappeared in a hole, and Nathaniel climbed up to drive it out.

"I see him," said Webster.

"Hold on, don't shoot yet," yelled Clark.

"I won't hit you. No, it's said Daniel.

Webster fired, and some scattering shot hitting Clark, he slid down, howling. Clark declared that the shot lamed him, but the neighbors noticed that his lameness always increased whenever he saw Webster coming. The great statesman never forgot it, however, and would give Clark $10 or $15 every time he came up to Boscawen.

Ezekiel Webster is remembered as a man of remarkably fine powers and winning address. There was a lisp to his speech which was rather agreeable than otherwise.

The house in which Gen. John A. Dix was born, and also the birthplace of his father is in Boscawen, and is a grand old mansion, attracting visitors' attention by its general appearance of comfortable hospitality. The house is surrounded by large elms, one of which is said to be four feet in diameter. In the upper front chamber of a nearby house Webster had his law office before removing to Portsmouth, in 1807. It is a large square apartment, without pretensions to ornament, and when the rising young lawyer occupied it its furnishings were plain, indeed; he had a pine table, a few book shelves, and some chairs. He remained in his Boscawen office two years. In a letter to a classmate, dated May 4, 1805, Webster wrote: "You must know that I have opened a shop in this village for the manufacture of justice writs; other mehcanics do pretty well here, and I am determined to try my luck among others."

To the next house above, one standing on the corner where the street turns off toward the railroad station, Ezekiel Webster brought his bride. From the same house she, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-three, was taken but a few weeks ago to the churchyard.

A Snowball Elected Him.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., March 20.—The idea of snowballing a man into public office is a new one. Yet this is what has happened in this town. Some weeks ago Willard A. Smith, editor of The Sentinel, while on the way to his office, overtook the City Marshal in the act of correcting a band of urchins who had been making life miserable for their neighbors by pegging them with snowballs. After a few good-natured words the editor, thinking to take the part of the boys and turn the joke on the Marshal, picked up a handful of soft snow and plumped it full against the nape of the Marshal's neck. The Marshal arrested him, but the Justice before whom he was taken was not so obtuse to the joke as the Marshal, and Mr. Smith was discharged. But he was not content with this exoneration. He insisted first on a testimonial from his fellow-citizens, and then upon a vote of public confidence. He received both, and this week took his chair as President of the village of Charlevoix.

Mr. Smith is of impulsive temperament, but apparently not more so than the City Marshal, and, while his little misunderstanding with the Marshal was all in fun at the start, when Mr. Smith found he was really under arrest for snowballing he grew hotter and hotter, and finally decided to follow the suggestion of some of his friends and seek the fullest and most complete vindication that could be given him. After a lively caucus fight he was nominated by his party, and, notwithstanding dissatisfied Republicans, united with Populists, Prohibitionists, and Democrats in a citizens' ticket, he was elected by 48 majority.

To the credit of Mr. Smith's good judgment and common sense it may be stated that the City Marshal and he are no longer at outs, and that the Marshal will continue to chastise small boys, and editors as well, whenever he catches them snowballing.

The Heart That Was Fixed.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The infant school of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at Broad and Master Streets, has some promising pupils. For two or three weeks the youngsters have been practicing a new song, "My Heart Is Fixed," and the Superintendent observed last Sunday that the singers seemed to have but a vague idea of the meaning of the words they rattled off in such a parrot-like manner. "Who can tell me what the name of this song means?" she asked. Immediately thirty thumbs were inserted in thirty mouths, and the means of communication were effectually blocked. The star pupil seemed to have a faint gleam of intelligence in his eye, so she called him by name, and repeated: "Alfred, can you tell me what I mean when I say 'My Heart Is Fixed'?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the prodigy. "W'y, your heart got broke and you had to have it mended."

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES TO LET.

19th St., n 4th Av., 4-sty., full width; rent. 2,600
30th St., n. 4th Av., 4-sty., md. wid.; rent. 2,000
34th St., n. Park Av., 4-sty., E. B.; rent.. 3,000
35th St., n. Park Av., 4-sty., E. B.; rent.. 2,880
38th St., n. Park Av., 4-sty., E. B.; rent.. 1,600
39th St., n. Park Av., 4-sty., high st'p; r't. 3,000

Also others.

INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HIG

MILLS SHOUTS FOR WAR

THE EXCITED TEXAN CALLS FOR ARMER INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

He Wants the United States to Send Ships and Men to the Island and and Set Cubans Free—He Also Would Release by Force the Cuban Prisoners on the Isle of Pines—A Ranting Speech in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The danger of permitting edged tools to remain in public places without watchers was illustrated in the Senate to-day, when Mr. Mills grabbed the sword which Mr. Morgan had left lying on his desk after his defiance of Spain and began to strike down the oppressors of Cuba, regardless of consequences to himself, without pity for neighboring Senators, and unmindful of the interests of the country. It was a broadsword, and it was not difficult to imagine blood flowing after every sweep of the vigorous and much excited Texan. Not since the jingoes made their first imperious onset for war with Spain to secure the freedom of Cuba has the Senate witnessed another savage attack like Mills's upon Spain. Mr. Mills kept up the onslaught upwards of an hour, only ceasing when he appeared to be confident that he had the enemy on the run.

Mr. Mills was an officer in the Confederate Army during the Rebellion and knows from experience what war means. In frequent and interesting anecdotes of his experiences in the field, he has intimated that he has had enough of war. Yet to-day he discussed the question of a war with Spain with as little apparent concern as that exhibited by Mr. Morgan himself, who wants war because he believes it would help the cause of free silver. The sudden change in Mr. Mills's attitude undoubtedly may be attributed to the carelessness of Mr. Morgan in leaving his sword where it would arouse the slumbering lion in the Texas warrior.

Mr. Mills based his bold demand for a war of annexation upon the resolutions he introduced yesterday committing the country to armed intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and in making known his position he shouted and gesticulated so wildly as to lead the occupants of the galleries to feel glad they were out of his reach. He would not have the Government hesitate longer, but would put an armed force on Cuban soil, to remain until the Cubans could develop justification for local self-government. Of course there would be a fight with Spain, but Mr. Mills has no fears about the outcome. His ordinarily pacifying disposition having given way to a desire for carnage, it is not strange that he wants the conflict to begin without delay.

If there was any real occasion for such a preposterous proposition, and the Senate and House and President were mad enough to agree upon it, some Senator who had doubts about the spontaneous rushing forward of American volunteers would be wise if he should provide for the selection of a thoroughly fierce, vindictive, and skilled Senator to preside over a bureau of conscription, the man to be selected to have had some experience in that sort of man hunting. Does Senator Mills think he could pick out a Senator who would fill the bill?

It is some comfort to less warlike persons than Mr. Mills to know his resolutions have gone to the calendar, where they are likely to remain for some time.

Mr. Mills, in beginning his speech, said he would have voted for all the resolutions offered on the subject of Cuba, because they were steps—although short steps—in the line of march which it was the duty of the people of the United States to take. The Island of Cuba did not stand in the same relation to the people of the United States as Hungary, Poland, Ireland, or Armenia did. If it did, then the statesmanship of the United States had been at fault for 100 years. The fathers for a century had asserted and maintained that the people of the United States had rights in Cuba—had rights in every foot of soil in the Western Hemisphere—which they were ready not only to assert, but to maintain by the whole power of the army and navy of the Republic. The Monroe doctrine was as old as humanity, and God Almighty was its author. For when He made man He placed in him the right to preserve his life and liberty. The fathers of the Republic had said, for a hundred years, to Cuba, England, and France, and to all the earth: "You shall not touch one solitary acre of that land with your sovereignty." Continuing, Mr. Mills said:

We have said that we will resist with all the power of this Government the transfer of the Island of Cuba to any European power. Jefferson said it. Gallatin said it. John Quincy Adams said it. Henry Clay said it. Martin Van Buren said it. James Buchanan said it. William E. Marcy said it. It has been the unchallenged American doctrine that the Island of Cuba shall remain with Spain unless it come to us; that Spain shall hold it in trust; that we shall resist its transfer by the whole power of the army and navy; and there we have held it for a hundred years.

And now I come to the point. If we have held that position by an assertion of a moral right to protect ourselves, to secure our own homes, to secure our own commerce and trade on the ocean; if we have said that Cuba shall not go out of the hands of Spain, notwithstanding that England might say to Cuba, "I will give you the government that I give to Canada; I will give you a Parliament, an executive of your own selection; I will give you the power to levy your own taxation if you please; I will give you home government; I will not interfere except to protect you in case any other power interferes with you"; yet the United States has stood by as a jailer and has said, "That trade shall not be made."

Wherever there are rights there are corresponding duties. And I say that the people of the United States owe to that oppressed and downtrodden people of Cuba to say to Spain, "The hour has come when you must stop your iniquities. We are responsible for the slavery of that people; we are responsible for every drop of blood you have shed; we are responsible for every dollar you have stolen; our conscience is involved in this matter. Cuba has a right to appeal to us, and we intend that you shall give her free government."

Mr. Mills read a letter detailing atrocities said to have been perpetrated by Gen. Weyler in the last Cuban war, and he characterized him as an "atrocious scoundrel," who would not be in Cuba to-day if the United States had drawn her sword, as it was her duty to do, and established a government that would protect helpless females in their homes.

"But this great Republic," he exclaimed, "whose light illuminates the world, holds the keys of Spain dangling at her belt, stands at the dungeon door of Spain, and compels helpless women to be put in the power of such an atrocious villain as that. It is the duty of the American people to make such an occurrence impossible in any country over which it has even an equitable right.

"Why was it," Mr. Mills asked, "that of late years, every time that an attempt was made to maintain the honor and dignity of the United States, some tremendous power began to manifest itself in an opposite direction?"

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) suggested an explanation in the fact that Spain owed $1,200,000,000 of bonded debt, $300,000,000 of which was a lien on the Cuban revenues.

Mr. Mills recognized that there was something in that explanation. For himself, he did not care anything about sugar stock. Of course that interest was going to be disturbed. Securities might fall. There might be $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 lost in the United States by the action of the Senate and the House of Representatives in asserting the rights, dignity, and honor of the American people.

He would spend $100,000,000 in taking the captives from the Isle of Pines, and liberating them, because it was the duty of the United States to do so. The damned spot of bloody guilt was on the hands of the United States, and would not "out." All the waters of the ocean would not wash it away. It was the duty of the United States, Mr. Mills declared, either to protect the people of Cuba or to say to France, England, and other European powers, "If you want the island, take it."

But the United States, Mr. Mills said, should say to Spain: "You shall give that island self-government or we will." "And we are able to do it, too," he added. He quoted the line from Goldsmith, "Honor falls where commerce long prevails," and said that the opposition to American interference in Cuban affairs came from those who thought that they had a right to receive a cargo from Cuba and make $100,000 on it, and a right to send a cargo to Cuba and make $100,000 on it. These were the things that were poking their heads up all over the country and pleading against "jingoes."

Mr. Mills said he had received a letter from New-York speaking of him as "another fool who had turned jingo," like Sherman and Lodge, and signed "A Disgusted Democrat." Referring to a Gospel incident, Mr. Mills spoke of Cuba as "a poor cripple, lying at the beautiful gate, lying at the gate of the fortress that commands the liberties of the American people, lifting her sunken hands and hollow cheeks, and crying, with salt tears: 'Help us, oh, help us to get out of this dungeon!' The American people would say after awhile: 'In the name of the mighty Republic, rise to your feet!' And the United States would extend its powerful right arm, lift Cuba to her feet, and enable her to stand and walk. The United States would say to Cuba, in the words of Moore's beautiful song:

Come, rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,
Though the herd has fled from thee, thy home
is still here.

At the close of Mr. Mills's speech, Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) after some complimentary remarks on the speech to which the Senate had just listened, presented some additional correspondence bearing on the Cuban question, and then the joint resolution was sent to the calendar.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) to-day offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate copies of all dispatches, notes, and telegrams in the Department of State from November, 1875, until the pacification of Cuba in 1878, which relate to mediation or intervention by the United States in the affairs of that island, together with all correspondence with foreign Governments relating to the same topic.

CONFERENCE AS TO CUBA.

Belief that Senate Conferrees Will Strike Out Intervention Clause.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The managers on the part of the two houses in charge of the Cuban resolutions failed to agree this afternoon, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Many propositions were discussed. It was apparent, however, that neither house will adopt the text in toto of the other. The opinion is expressed that the Senate conferrees will agree to the first and second clauses of the House resolutions, striking out the third clause, which reads:

Resolved, That the United States has not intervened in struggles between any European Governments and their colonies on this continent; but from very close relations between the people of the United States and those of Cuba in consequence of its proximity and the extent of the commerce between the two peoples, the present war is entailing such losses upon the people of the United States that Congress is of the opinion that the Government of the United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention if necessary.

This will remove the objectionable features discussed during the debate in the Senate, and it is thought the House will accept the resolutions as so amended.

While members of the conference adhere to the statement that no conclusion was even approximately reached, they all declare that they will report a conclusion that will be satisfactory to both houses and which will be agreed to.

The House conferrees appointed to-day are Messrs. Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,), Adams, (Rep., Penn.,), and McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,).

TO SECURE PURE LIQUORS.

House Bill Makes It a Crime to Sell Spurious Brands.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House today passed the House bill to increase the penalty for transporting and selling by liquor dealers of liquors under false and spurious brands.

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.,) explained that the practice of selling liquors under false brands or names had grown into extensive frauds upon the public and the internal revenue. The provisions of the bill make the penalty $1,000, instead of $500, and direct the forfeiture of the seized goods.

The passage of the bill was advocated by Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) as a measure calculated to protect human life. He narrated a bit of his experience last Summer, when for a sick friend he had purchased, under orders of the physician, a bottle of stuff as a famous brand of brandy. It turned out to be a decoction of wood alcohol, whisky, and strychnine.

If the revenue is defrauded," said Mr. Cummings, "that is a bad thing; but if, in order to put money in the pockets of whisky dealers, human life is to be endangered or sacrificed, it is a worse thing."

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

Two Important Bills Reported Favorably by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Alaska occupied the attention of the House Committee on Public Lands to a large extent to-day. The committee considered and reported favorably a bill repealing the law which makes the United States Commissioner and Clerk of the United States court at Sitka ex officio register and receiver, respectively, of public lands for the Alaska District. The effect of this will be to permit the President to appoint regular officials for those offices, whose services are demanded by reason of the rapid development of the mining interests of the Territory. It reported also another bill creating the office of Surveyor General in Alaska.

The committee further favored a bill permitting owners of mining claims on forest reservations to perfect their titles and procure patents.

"French Count" in the Tombs.

Count Armand Duligne, who possesses other high-sounding titles, was committed to the Tombs for trial, yesterday, by Judge Newburger, on a charge of robbing Leopold Rogge, while crossing from Antwerp, on the steamer Friesland, three months ago. He was brought here from Richmond, Va. The police have information that he swindled persons there and in Savannah, Ga. When arrested, in Richmond, he wanted to sell his photograph for $150.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS—Result of Platt's work at the State Convention.

AN INFAMOUS BARGAIN—A deal between tariff barons and silver men.

LONDON AND THE SOUDAN—Europe now as as it was in the time of the Czar Alexander III.

THE RAINES BILL SIGNED—Gov. Morton approves its principle and its details.

THE HOPES OF HARRISON—A combination expected against the favorite at St. Louis.

THOMAS HUGHES IS DEAD—Death suddenly takes the author of "Tom Brown."

HIS ENEMIES TOOK NOTE—Basis of the heresy charges against Mr. Brown of Madison, Conn.

THE BAYARD FARCE ENDED—Republicans of the House pass their resolution of censure.

WAR WITH FIRE IN CUBA—The insurgents not yet weary of their struggle.

NOT SOLID FOR McKINLEY—The Wisconsin delegation will break at the first chance.

THE ONLY GOOD INDIANS—Papagos are good Indians, it is said, without being dead.

OLD TRICK IN NEW GUISE—An Englishman almost swindled by a smart Westerner.

IN UNDERGROUND RUSSIA—Terrible prison experiences of a suspect.

AS OTHERS ONCE SAW US—Mrs. Trollope's description of Americans sixty-eight years ago.

OUR LEARNED FELLOW-TOWNSMAN, BY GEORGE GISSING—This is the first part of another story in the series of high-class fiction for the readers of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Use of Manure and Fertilizers, by Henry Stewart; Marketing Produce, and Farm Experiences, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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BOUTELLE STANDS ALONE

THE ONLY UNRECONSTRUCTED VETERAN REMAINING IN THE HOUSE.

A Bill to Permit Confederates to Serve Their Country Passes the House Despite the Vigorous Opposition of the Man from Maine—The Action of Gen. Grant Cited to Show the Justice of the Pending Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—While Senator Mills this afternoon was fighting Spain with Morgan's broadsword in the Senate, Capt. Boutelle, in the House, was swinging his cutlass in one more bout with the Confederacy. If Boutelle were a particle less earnest in his struggle with the dead Confederacy he would be wearisome. But his hostility is so new every morning that it is easily provoked, as it was to-day, by the calling up of the bill to remove all bar to military service from any person, who, having been an officer of the United States Army or Navy, had entered the service of the Confederacy, and permitting such offenders to enjoy any privilege accorded to all other citizens.

This bill has passed the Senate. The reason for it was made obvious when Gen. Grant appointed ex-Confederates to posts of trust and honor, and the absurdity of the law was further illustrated when Mr. Herbert, who could not be appointed a Lieutenant in the navy, was made Secretary of the Navy and the commander of Admirals.

In his zeal to oppose the bill, Mr. Boutelle was unfortunate in suggesting that the bill to put Gen. Grant on the retired list had met with organized opposition. Gen. Wheeler recalled the pathetic circumstances of the passage of that measure, which went through the Senate in the very last moment of a session.

But Boutelle enjoyed one moment of victory. That was when he directed the attention of the House to the fact that the Tillman Democrats of South Carolina, in making their new Constitution, exempted veterans of the Confederacy from the payment of certain taxes that must be paid by veterans of the Union who live in the State of Tillman.

When the bill came to be voted on, after a long discussion, into which there gleamed a little comedy sunshine in the way of politics, everybody except Mr. Boutelle voted in the affirmative. The sturdy Captain, with his cutlass still glinting in the air and the corners of the hall echoing the cracking tones of his resonant voice, stood up alone to announce that he was opposed to the passage of the measure. As there are very few, if any, Confederates who were in the army as officers at the time of secession who could now be appointed to the army except in case of war, the bill will be only useful in removing the suggestion of inconsistency in the selection of the ex-Confederates to civil offices where they might be entitled to direct officers with whom they could not serve on equal terms.

The Senate bill was called up by Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa.) It was intended, he said, to wipe out the last restriction imposed upon the Confederates. They were in Congress, in the Cabinet, and could be elected, he thought, to the Presidency, and to maintain this restriction now that wars and rumors of wars were heard was about the worst policy that could be pursued.

Replying to questions, Mr. Hull said he knew of no opposition to the bill from Union soldiers; on the contrary, he had received many urging its passage.

Mr. Boutelle criticised the bill as a piece of unnecessary and wholly sentimental legislation. It could be intended for no other practical purpose than to cast a reflection upon the sentiment of the country which was represented in the law at the time it was enacted.

Addressing the Republicans, Mr. Boutelle said he recognized the fact that there was a sentiment of reluctance among them toward expressing any views which might seem to reflect upon those who fought on the Confederate side who were in public life, and especially those who were in the House with them. He said he would remind them that the gentlemen of the other side had never hesitated to express their views upon these questions, and were not backward in supporting them by their votes. He recalled the effort to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army, a proposition which, he said, he was sorry to say met the unanimous opposition of the gentlemen for whose benefit the present proposed legislation was intended. These men, he said, had not hesitated to act as jurors in the case of the United States against Fitz John Porter, and voted solidly to place him on the retired list.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.)—Name a man who voted against putting Grant on the retired list. It was unanimously passed.

Mr. Boutelle asserted that in the South there was still proscription against the Union soldier, and mentioned that the Constitution of South Carolina, adopted only last year, virtually taxed its residents who served in the Federal Army by discriminating in the matter of poll tax in favor of the Confederate soldier. He called upon any representative from that State to state the facts in regard to the matter.

Mr. Wilson (Dem., S. C.,) said that, according to his recollection, the Constitution exempted Confederate veterans from all road tax, which was imposed on all other males between the ages of eighteen and fifty years. The war had been over thirty years; adding that to eighteen, made forty-eight, so that the exemption applied only to those old soldiers between the ages of forty-eight and fifty years.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) replied to Mr. Boutelle, and after a few words of introductory explanation why he should support the bill, remarked: "And now we are challenged by the gentleman from Maine—

Mr. Boutelle—I challenged nobody. I am not in that business. I desire to say further to the gentleman from Ohio that I am not speaking, have not spoken, in the interests of any candidate for the Presidency. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. Grosvenor—Has it come to that point, Mr. Speaker, when, because one of us prefers A for the Presidency and another B and another C, that every time we rise to speak upon this floor that thing shall be shouted at us? I think it is very small politics, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not answer the gentleman in kind.

Mr. Boutelle—Does the gentleman believe that the Government should pass legislation of this kind?

Mr. Grosvenor—I believe that the Government ought to do what is right.

Mr. Grow (Rep., Penn.,) urged the passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grow's remarks Mr. Hopkins moved to adjourn, but by a decisive majority the House declined to do so, and Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.,) advocated the passage of the bill in a brief speech.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Va.,) addressed the House, and was received with a round of applause. He said that in his opinion much depended in securing harmony and good will among the people of his section of the State on the passage of this bill. He asked if something was not due to sentiment, especially if the sentiment was in the right direction and for a good purpose. In the South, he said, there was a turning to the Union with a devotion that people who did not mingle with those of that section could not understand. There are yet many in the South, Gen. Walker said, who were educated at West Point still capable of fighting, and if the Nation should be put in peril from foreign foe, would not the Government desire their services? "Would you," he said, "deter any of these men from the privilege of fighting against a foreign invader?" All that the old Confederates asked, he continued, was to be told to go and sin no more—"if you will have it that we did sin."

Mr. Hull, in charge of the bill, endeavored to close the discussion by moving the previous question, but Mr. Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) asked for three minutes time to speak as a "war Democrat."

"Give it to him, Hull!" "Let him have it!" was heard on all sides, and Mr. Hull withheld the motion.

Mr. Cummings said:

Gen. Grant was a war Democrat. If he were upon the floor to-day there would be no question of the passage of this bill, in view of Appomattox. I was one of the 800,000 war Democrats in the North that marched to the front to sustain the Union, and in their behalf I give my support to the bill. Mr. Speaker, if you remember, the war Democrats amounted to something. Mr. Lincoln was their candidate for the Presidency in 1860; he was the Union candidate for the Presidency in 1864. So far as names were concerned, the Republican Party was as completely wiped out of existence as the Whigs or Federals had been. As a war Democrat, I fought for the Union; I voted for Gen. Grant for President both times he was a candidate, and if he had been nominated again, in imperialism or no imperialism, I would have voted for him a third time.

Mr. Cummings advised the Democrats not to vote upon this question, but to throw the responsibility where it belonged. "If you desire to say"—addressing the Republicans—"that Grant was wrong, and that thirty years afterward you were right, vote down the bill."

The demand for the previous question was seconded by a unanimous vote, with the exception of that of Mr. Boutelle, and the bill was passed by the same vote. Mr. Boutelle, rising in his seat to announce his position when the negative vote was called for by the Speaker.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

For Increase of Our Sea Power It Provides over Twelve Millions.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Naval Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, as agreed to by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, was ordered printed by the House to-day. The principal items of the measure have been given in these dispatches heretofore. The bill carries an appropriation of $31,779,133, of which $12,611,034 is for the increase in the navy. The items coming under this head are as follows:

Increase of the Navy—That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract four seagoing coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding $3,750,000 each; and five torpedo boats, to have a maximum speed of not less than twenty-six knots, to cost in all not exceeding $875,000, and ten or more torpedo boats to cost in all not exceeding $800,000, and to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class; and in the construction of all said vessels all of the provisions of the act of Aug. 3, 1886, entitled, "An act to increase the naval establishment," as to materials for said vessels, their engines, boilers, and machinery, the contracts under which they are built, except as to premiums, which are not to be offered, the notice of any proposals for the same, the plans, drawings, and specifications therefor, and the method of executing said contracts, shall be observed and followed, and said vessels shall be built in compliance with the terms of said act, save that in all their parts said vessels shall be of domestic manufacture; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, one sea-going battleship and one of said torpedo boats shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or in the waters connected therewith, and one torpedo boat on the Mississippi River, and one torpedo boat on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico; provided, that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States from the biddings for such contracts when the same are opened and examined by him, that said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or on the Mississippi River or the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels, or either of them, elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided; provided further, that the contracts for the construction of the vessels herein provided for shall be made within ninety days from the passage of this act.

Construction and Machinery—On account of the hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore authorized, and of the vessels authorized under this act, $7,670,079.

Armor and Armament—Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by the act of Aug. 3, 1886; of those authorized by the act of June 30, 1890; of those authorized by the act of July 19, 1892, and of the vessels authorized by the act of March 3, 1893; of the three torpedo boats, act of July 26, 1894; of the vessels authorized under the act of March 2, 1895, and of the vessels authorized under this act, $4,871,454.

Equipment—Toward the completion of the equipment outfit of the new vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, $237,000.

Congressional Doings.

—The House yesterday adopted the Senate joint resolution restoring to the Mormon Church the property and money now in the hands of the receiver, and formerly belonging to the Church to be used for the payment of the Church debts and its charitable objects. The property involved is of the value of nearly $300,000.

—A hearing on the Nicaragua Canal bill will be held before the House Committee on Commerce Friday. Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New-York, President of the Canal Company, and members of the engineer commission who visited Nicaragua last Summer are expected to appear.

—The Senate Committee on Finance has referred the Administrative Customs bill, recently passed by the House, to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich, and Harris, the original sub-committee on the act when it was adopted in 1888.

—The House Committee on Pensions has sanctioned a favorable report on the bill granting a pension of $30 a month to Lydia W. Holiday, an army nurse. The beneficiary is ninety-four years old.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for her chambermaid and waitress, Scotch Protestant, whom she can highly recommend; seventeen months' references. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork, and assist with washing and froning in private family; city or country; good city reference. M. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; willing and obliging; neat sewer; best city reference. H. C., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing. Call, Monday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, 17 East 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent, industrious; excellent city experience; references. Willing, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1619-38th.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very competent person of good experience as chambermaid and good plain seamstress in a private family; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, wait at table, in small private family; or as seamstress and take care of a grown child. 67 West 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Scotchwoman, or do plain cooking in private family; city or country; city reference. A. D., Box 308, Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid, or do chamberwork and assist with washing or chamberwork and waiting. 225 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or maid to elderly lady; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In small private family; by respectable young girl; good reference from last employer. 238 East 125th St., care of Mrs. Kiernan.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 130 8th Av; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 334 Lexington Av., between 12 and 3.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; reference. Call or address, at present employer's, 436 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can be seen at present employer's, Wednesday and Thursday, 12 to 3, at 33 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. 105 East 53d St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will help with waiting; private boarding house; reference. 231 West 19th St., 2 flights, Rich.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a Protestant woman to do chamberwork; would mind grown-up children or waiting. 604 6th Av., Adams bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an intelligent young girl as companion for elderly lady or as governess; teaching German, embroidery, correct school lessons, and music; good seamstress; best city references. Address, last employer, Wednesday, between 3 and 5 P. M., 15 East 57th St.

COMPANION.—By an Englishwoman as useful companion to a lady; excellent needlewoman, traveler, sailor; highest of English references; also from present employer. Active, 839 Madison Av.

COMPANION.—Teacher; young children; music, French, English; good reader; willing to travel; superior references; six years in present place. A. D., 129 West 61st St.

REFINED Englishwoman seeks position as useful companion to a lady; excellent needlewoman, traveler, sailor; highest of English references; also from present employer. Active, 839 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook; will do plain washing; good reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress. Call in store, 309 East 35th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook; thoroughly competent; with best city reference. 123 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook or housekeeper; references. E. Roux, 131 West 28th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; reference. 242 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as cook; five years' reference; in private family. Mullane, 190 East 76th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; first-class cook; good city references. 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook. 447 8th Av.; ring Ohlsen's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 916 6th Av., near 52d St., store.

COOK, &c.—By young woman as good cook and laundress, and excellent baker; short distance in the country; permanent place; best reference from last employer. 315 West 20th St., rear house, first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant cook; understands soups, fish, meats, poultry, game; excellent baker; city or country; good reference. M. C., 203 East 50th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, desserts; good baker; city reference. 221 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook and do plain washing; has no objections to light housework; good references; no cards. 254 West 37th St., Callahan's bell.

COOK.—By a professional cook; would oblige a private family by going for a month or five weeks, as her present employers are out of town; best city reference. 206 West 36th St.

COOK.—Competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; private family; best city references. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; wages from $25 to $30; best city reference. M. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two young girls as cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; small family; city references. 525 West 50th St.; Ward's bell.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—By two young girls; sisters; one competent cook and laundress; other competent waitress and chambermaid; reference. McDonald, 218 East 80th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young girls; cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; four and a half years' best city reference. 75 East 85th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best personal reference; wages, $35 to $40. C. D., Box 363 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat German cook; will wash, iron, or do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy German cook, washer, and ironer; general housework; city, country. 211 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna, also perfect German, cook; best references. 203 East 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young Protestant woman as cook and laundress; best city reference. Post Office Box 2,598.

COOK.—By a young woman; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; private family. Call, Monday, present employer's, 16 East 10th St.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; first-class reference. 597 East 136th St.

COOK.—First-class; long or short engagements; wages, $30; good references. 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK, &c.—By thoroughly competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or take in washing; first-class laundress; best city reference. 406 1st Av.; ring four times.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress wants three days first of this week all the Spring; good references; no cards. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter and fitter; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses made in the latest styles; very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day or dress. 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, just returned from Paris, few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER and HAIRDRESSER.—By Swiss maid as good dressmaker and hairdresser; speaks French, German, and English; personal references. M., 5 East 69th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; to go out by the day as first-class children's dressmaker; repairing and altering ladies' dresses; best references. Madame B., 241 West 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—From Paris; first-class cutter, fitter, wants more customers, home or by day; no objection to taking Summer engagement; references. Josephine, Box 299 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; out or home; terms moderate; reference. 316 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements by day; first-class cutter and fitter; best city reference. Ladds, 132 East 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses made in the latest styles; very low prices; cutting and fitting by the day or dress. 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker, by day or week; tailor's system. 207 East 47th St.

MILLINERY.—By the day or hour; hats or bonnets trimmed, 50 cents. Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St., corner 6th Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German nursery governess to take charge of children or mother's help. Good seamstress; first-class references. G. Hartman, 636 East 11th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a well-educated German lady as working housekeeper in refined bachelor's or widower's household; good worker; highest references. Mrs. Bollkow, 252 East 78th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Danish; age 35; 12 years' experience and first-class reference. Miss Pedersen, 147 West 62d St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—By a lady experienced in management of servants, marketing, &c.; nearly five years with last employer; references. M. D., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework. G. N. Nacy, 323 West 59th St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swiss Protestant as first-class lady's maid; speaking French, German, and English; dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; high references. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress and to assist with children; good reference. Room 135, Savoy Hotel.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best city references. 64 West 49th St.

MAID.—Competent; good seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By strong woman in private family; city or country; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city reference. Laundress, 856 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will take family washing by the week or month; open-air bleaching. 143 East 58th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; has best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference from last place. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Laundress, 110 East 41st St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires to procure a position for her laundress. Can be seen at 14 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as first-class laundress for private family; best city reference. S. M., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress, private family; references from best families. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; city reference. 200 East 76th St., Mrs. Egan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class to go out by the day in private families; best city reference. 234 East 75th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; young; best city reference; city or country; $20. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By very competent infant's nurse; able to take entire charge from birth or willing to take child under two years of age; best personal city reference. 323 West 12th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; 4 years' experience; best of city reference. Mrs. Winzinger, 149 East 50th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. Apply, by letter or personally, at former employer's, from 10 to 3, A. G., 47 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By very superior infant's nurse; French; takes charge from birth, or would care for child only, under two years; great many years of the highest city references. French, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take entire charge of infant from birth or small children; personal reference. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland girl; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a refined, first-class German nurse from Hanover; one or two children, from three years; teaches German; best references. S. Wardell, 138 East 43d St